—See Inside

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Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

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DOWN THE JHELUM

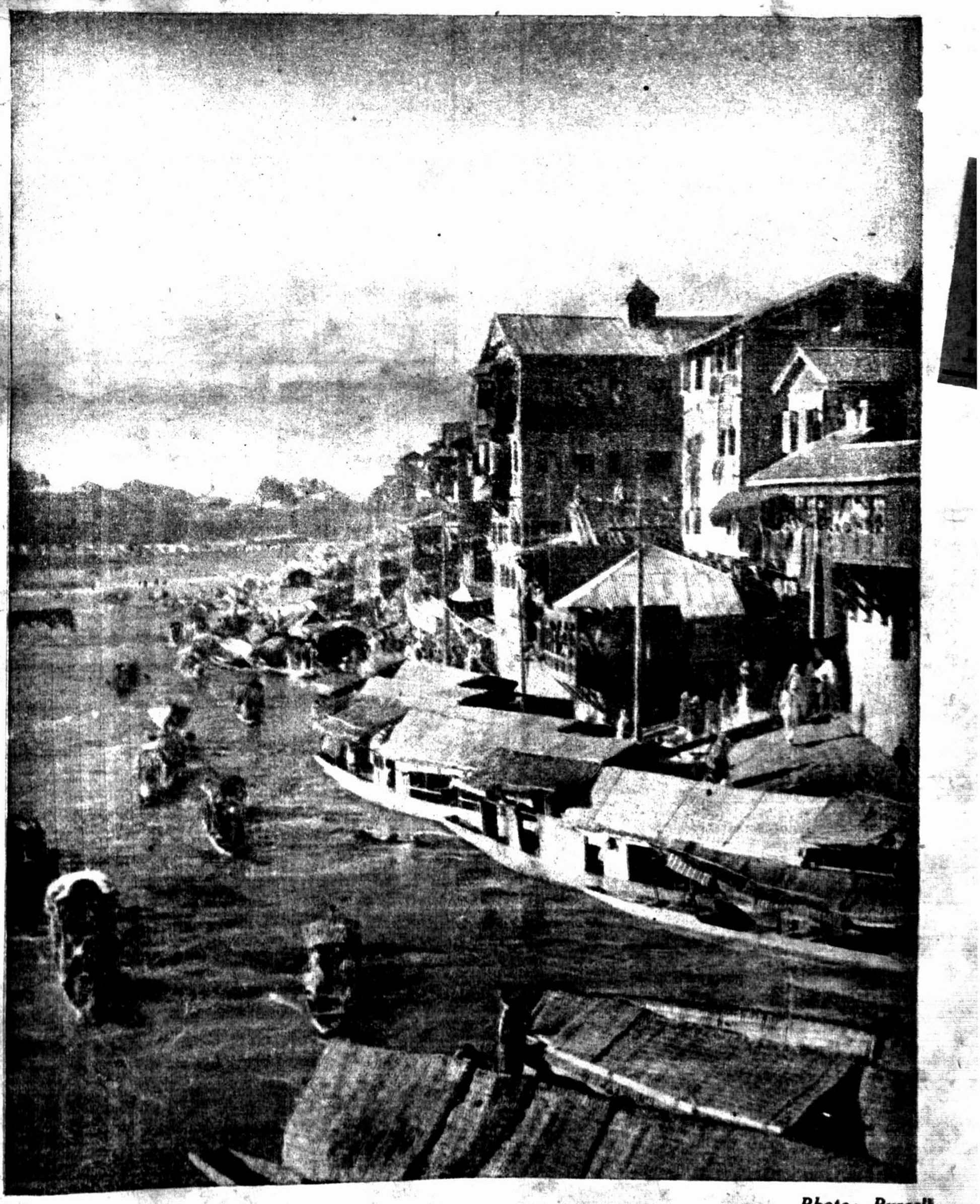
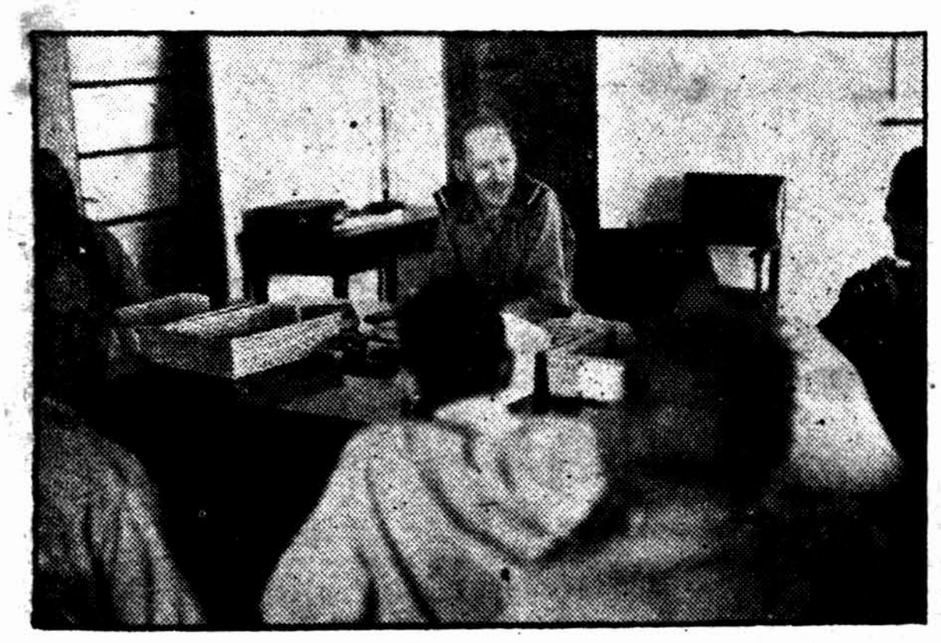


Photo: Purcell.

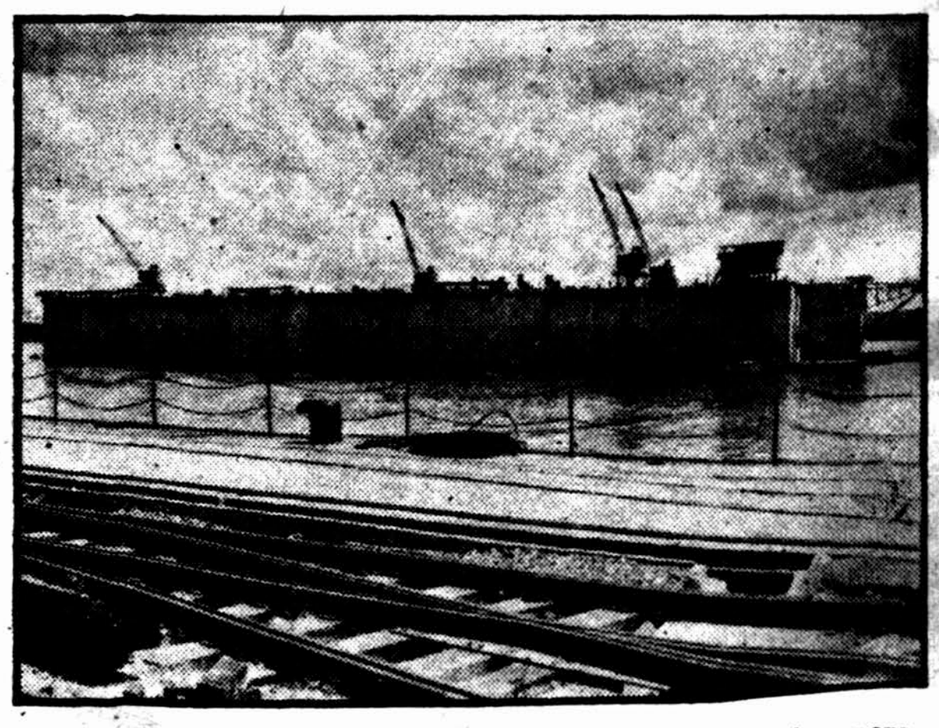
MALAYA STANDS READY



H. E. Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief, Far East, gave an interview to Indian journalists when they made a tour of the defences of Malaya. In the extreme left and right can be seen the editors of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Times of India" respectively.

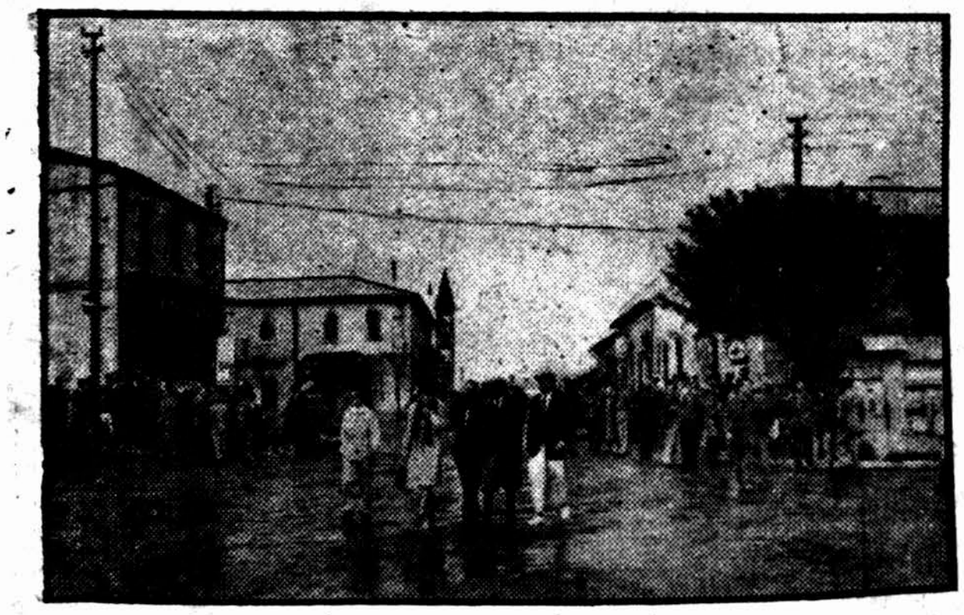
A Dogra instructor explaining to his section the action of a straight magazine of a Tommy Gun in a Malaya camp.

A mobile Workshop Company which can start with remarkable speed on arrival at a camp.



The far famed floating dock at H. M. Naval Base, Singapore. It was towed in sections from England.

Indian Troops Enter Asmara



The rains over, people of Asmara come out in thousands to greet our troops.

A few of our men on guard over a batch of prisoners at the Asmara-Massawa road junction.

The new headquarters and its guardian A.A. gun.

MORE INDIAN TROOPS GO OVERSEAS
This picture gives a vivid impression of the continual reinforcements going to Indian units overseas.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: AUGUST 24, 1941.

Europe's Black Markets

The Secret Traffic In Food

By PAUL NORTON

In every country on the continent where the Nazis have brought food shortages and restrictions there are "black markets."

Butter, coffee, fruit, and even potatoes are illegally and secretly sold. The prices, of course, are far in advance of those imposed by law.

"Black markets" are not so much the result of rationing as of severe restrictions in supply. They were almost unknown in the conquered countries before the Nazis invaded, although they had rationing. The confiscation of foodstuffs and materials in these countries for the benefit of the Nazis has resulted in a black market appearing in every town and village, while the stolen food has to some extent reduced the activities of black markets in Germany. There was a great deal of illicit trading in Germany during the first winter of the war.

Belgium seems to be the country in which the illegal markets are largest, probably because a densely populated area in which agriculture and industry are carried on close to each other makes it easier to traffic secretly in food. Austria, with its concentrated population in Vienna was, at any rate until recently, notorious for its black markets.

Tea At 30 Sh. A Pound!

Coffee, virtually unobtainable in Belgian shops, is offered in the black markets for between ten and fifteen shillings a pound. Many Nazis bought up stocks of Belgian tea at 20 francs a kilo and now sell illegally at 400 francs a kilo—say 30s. a pound; Petrol at double the legal price is on sale in the black market. The Belgian press and radio have openly alluded to this immense traffic and it is obvious that there is widespread corruption. There have been many instances of gendarmes confiscating householders' rations or stocks for their own use or even re-sale.

The penalties for black market trading are heavy in Germany and all occupied countries, but neither prison sentences nor stiff fines seem able to check the illicit traffic. In Czecho-Slovakia there have been 8,000 denunciations in six months and 4,000 persons have already been tried for black market tradding—but the traffic goes on. The illicit trader simply finds new and more ingenious ways of obtaining his goods.

The sentences imposed, incidentally, vary with the race of the offender. The Poles get the heaviest—recently five were tried, one condemned to death and the other four given sentences of over 10 years.

Sentences in Austria range from 8 months to 3½ years and heavy fines in addition if there seems any prospect of their being paid. But even the Germans are not let off lightly. Recently a Berlin court imposed a sentence of 8 years hard labour on a man who obtained a pair of shoes without a permit. He had paid part of the purchase price in eggs which aggravated the offence.

Ingenious Impersonations

This barter of one rationed article for another is a feature of the "black market". German peasants settled in Poland have been refusing to sell their eggs in the open market. They sell secretly insisting on sugar vouchers as part payment.

Methods of obtaining coupons for drawing additional rationed food vary from simple forgery to ingenious impersonation. A case tried in Vienna recently showed that 888 coupons had been obtained for the black market from the Town Hall, sold to the market at 2 marks each and retailed to the public at 5 marks each. There were recently alleged to be 5,000,000 forged coupons circulating in Paris and three whole printing works were closed down as the result of investigations.

Amongst the many ingenious methods used by the French black market criminals of getting additional rations has been the systematic study of obituary notices, followed by a call in a siutable uniform. Introducing himself as an "Inspector", the black market demands the dead person's ration book—and generally gets it.

Worst In France

The multiplicity of officials, inspections and searches which are a feature of the Nazi regime has made the impersonation of officials comparatively easy. The Briton confronted by a plain clothes or even uniformed official is apt to ask for some identification, especially before admitting him to his house.

But the Germans, and now the conquered countries, have become so used to constant bullying and interfering that they only too often admit anyone and think themselves lucky to escape prosecution with the simple confiscation of their sugar, tea, or removal of their ration book which is "out of order" for "further examination."

France seems to be suffering particularly from the activities of the black market at present. The "black market" price for milk, butter, eggs, potatoes and coffee is generally about three times that of the legal or market price. There is a wholesale as well as a retail black market and French papers recently complained that some merchants were making as much as 300,000 francs a day without even seeing the goods they were buying and selling. The Germans have "cleaned out" the country and hidden stocks are fetching fantastic prices.

Not For Hitler

In Italy the illegal trading is still largely restricted to comparative luxuries, such as coffee which is normally issued only to the fighting forces, imported cigars and clothing. The leading paper "Tribuna" was recently complaining that while tinned meat was unobtainable in the shops at the regular price of 2.50 lire, you could buy it in the black market, for 10 lire.

An aspect of the black market is that many farmers, especially in Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, prefer to consume or even destroy foodstuffs rather than sell them to the Nazis at the regulated prices. A German paper recently published elaborate statistics to show that cows under Czech management produced little more than half the amount of milk that cows under German management gave under identical conditions.

The explanation is, of course, that many Czechs would rather pour the milk down to drain than give it to the Germans.

There is a story of a hen found hanging by a rope on a Czech farm bearing a label "I would rather be hanged than lay for Hitler.'

Some Polish peasants are simply refusing to take their products to market. Cattle and pigs in occupied countries seem to be stricken by mysterious maladies or to suffer remarkable accidents necessitating their being slaughtered to be put out of their pain.

This is just one aspect of the trail of injustice, crime and unhappiness that follows the Nazis where ever they go.

THE PAGEANT

Great is the night of this unretrieved day
When man, set resolutely against man,
Wooed the wasp-whimpering fires
And subdued the fierce, foreboding lightning
To slash the fruitful earth
Ravaging her delicate prime and beauty
With cold, relentless steel.

Nothing but the tidal flame
Ruined cities, death's roaring volcano,
The secret unredeemed in the corn,
The glory and peace of dawn unsustained
The river diplaced and troubled in its bed
Remain
Stark and cold
The ashen bodies of the heroes
And cats and dogs and wolves and foxes
And the unwearying, deathless crows!

Have ye eyes?
Then look on, undaunted,
Look on.

—*P. R. Kaikini*

On Other Pages

	Pages
Glory That Was Rome	2
Culture Travelled From East to West	3
Will You Be Mine?	4
On The Profits Front	5
Tragedy of Mary Surratt	6
Books And Their Authors	7
On The Flaming Hearth (Short Story)	8
She Has Struck A Mine!	9
Women's Page	25
Children's Page	27
Puzzles	28
The Last Page	32

The Glory That Was Rome

But It Was Also A Smelly, Noisy And Insanitary City

The "grandeur that was Rome"—yes, but what precisely was the grandeur? Would it have looked so grand, to you or me, or a sanitary inspector, or a moralist?

I have always had my doubts about Rome. At school I learnt much about the size of the Colosseum, about the dates of the Emperors, about Virgil, about the Roman Army, and about the Dying Gladiator. But as far as I remember the books served out to me never probed either into morals or hygiene.

There was agreement that after the days of "stern poverty and the ancestral farm" things were not so good. The Empire was—well, decadent. But the grandeur persisted, the detail was blotched out.

I started M. Jerome Carcopino's book, "Daily Life in Ancient Rome" (Routledge, 16s 6d.), expecting more whitewash in the grand tradition. I felt I should soon be back at school learning about the Baths of Caracalla and the Cloaca Maxima, the main sewer of Rome. But I found that M. Carcopino (whose text is done into sound English by Mrs. E. O. Lorimer) did not wield that kind of brush, writes Geoffrey Grigson in "John O'London's Weekly."

Take the Cloaca Maxima, since M. Carcopino's account of Roman drainage was one of the first things I read. It was there all right. It was a marvellous piece of engineering. But it is always handed to us—or always was handed to us at school—as proof that the Romans knew all about main drainage. They didn't. The Cloaca Maxima was not connected in any way with the dwelling-houses of Rome.

Noisy And Smelly

The Rome M. Carcopino describes is Rome at the climax of the Empire and the climax of her wealth. It was a big city—say, with 1,200,000 inhabitants. The streets were narrow, noisy, and smelly. The bulk of the people—except those few who could afford a "domus"—lived in a vast "insulae," tall blocks of flats, of which the "domus" was the ground floor. These were sometimes several stories high; and nearly always jerry-built. Thin walls and bad materials brought many of Rome's "insulae" crashing to the ground. And they were ill-equipped.

The school-books tell us how Trajan built a vast aqueduct. They take it for granted that your Roman had plenty of fresh, convenient water. He hadn't. The water came, but water from the aqueduct went by distribution channels only to individual concessionaires and ground landlords. And it went only to the ground floor of the "insulae", the floor occupied as a mansion by the rich.

Then the school-books talk about central heating, until one thinks that the Romans were better off in the matter of cold feet and chilblains than most of us in England, with draughty houses and damp winters. They weren't. A school-book trick is to show a picture of an excavated hypocaust or heat-chamber, from a Roman villa.

But these hypocausts never warmed more than one room—usually the bathroom. In the Roman "insulae" there was no central heating—in fact, but for individual braziers, no heating at all, since there were no fireplaces and no chimneys. And the windows had no glass in them, only skin or cloth curtains, or perhaps shutters.

Dangerously Overcrowded

And Rome itself. Rome was overcrowded like pre-war Piccadily Circus before lunch hour, but even more dangerously overcrowded without traffic regulation. I always believed—I was told, I think, in those same infamous books—that the crowds at least had solid, clean pavement under foot. No such thing. For nine-tenths of Rome, they had mud. So, as M. Carcopino points out, Rome had as many people as a modern capital, without the technical means of dispersing and moving them which we enjoy with our tubes, buses and trams.

And I must say that Rome culturally was in many details—big details—just as bad as Rome physically. Take nothing more than the filthy spectacle of the gladiatorial shows. The Romans liked to wallow in organised murder. Emperors, it is true, tried to check this lust for human blood and death as a game, and Christian Emperors finally suppressed the games. But other Emperors had approved.

These games emptied the theatres. Augustus and Domitian, and others, tried to popularise the Greek games with the purity of athletic encounter, but "the crowd, addicted to the thrills of the Colosseum, looked on them as colourless and tame; and they enjoyed no greater favour among the upper classes who professed to detect an exotic degeneracy and immorality in their nudism." If 50,000 Englishmen go to a football match for 2,000 who would go to an athletic fixture, at least soccer and rugger give only a symbolic satisfaction to our fiercer desires. Even all-in wrestling is nine-tenths farce for one-tenth savagery.

Mass-made Ugliness

We complain nowadays about art and industry and the tastelessness and deadness in the design of things we use every day. Rome, too, suffered—and that before the invention of the machine—from mass-made articles of the vilest pattern. And she suffered, too from the ostentatious article made for the vulgarian rich.

And art—the cup and the kettle—no less than the sadism of public amusement, brings us nearer at last to the real question about Rome. I do not imply that a civilization takes its measure from how much white enamel there is in its bathrooms or from the number of water-closets per heads of the population. I do not say that a civilization must be consistent. The unit is the individual man, and the best individuals are rarely consistent.

Good civilizations, like good men, contradict themselves. Rome was a great vulgarian, Athens was a gentleman. Very well. But a gentleman's affairs are easier to manage than a corporation's affairs and Rome 'was' a corporation 'was' the centre of a vast empire. Her genius took imperial forms. If the 'insulae', the jerry-built blocks of flats, fell down, the Colosseum and Trajan's Column did not. If the streets were disorderly and noisy, the vast Empire was skilfully organized and brilliantly run.

Roman architecture and Roman government on the grand scale were admirable—and Roman ideals of government developed gradually from a good germ. The Romans developed a social discipline—"that social discipline," says M. Carcopino, "which among the Romans compensated for their lack of techniques, and which the West to-day, oppressed by a multiplicity of discoveries and the complexities of progress, is for its salvation striving to imitate." Which introduces, inevitably, Berlin and modern Rome.

The Romans had a social discipline which made a tangle go, albeit with noise and corruption and stench, like a machine. The Nazis also have a social discipline. But—though I do not know M. Carcopino's sentiments—I have used one word I would be emphatic about: "The Romans developed a social discipline." They did not improvise a social discipline. They did not invent one. And their vast buildings and brilliant architectural lay-outs—M. Carcopino rightly opens with a description of the architectural splendour of Trajan's Forum—naturally expressed the development of their Empire and of their social discipline. The modern dictator's idea is to put up the buildings first—or else to uncover the old ones. The modern dictator's social discipline—whatever the need for a new technique—is first improvised and then imposed.

A Natural Discipline

The Roman discipline was a discipline naturally accepted. The Roman brutality was the brutality of the all-too-natural man in pursuit of his own pleasure. The Nazi brutality is deliberate, systematic brutality applied to a political scheme. Through the brilliant varnish, one can always see how much the Nazi furniture—of ideas of social organization, of race, of justice—has been forced or faked, and faked in a cynical way to appeal to the inherited ideals of Germany.

And it does not do to forget that out of the squalor and genius of Rome, the decadence and depravities, Christianity grew up—grew up to supremacy in spite of persecution. "The pictures of Petronius, the "Epigrams" of Martial, the "Satires" of Juvenal", concludes M. Carcopino, "only too clearly impress upon us all the sordid and depraved side of Roman life. But now, alongside this we see a certain nobility in the everyday conduct of the best people in Rome that commands our admiration: in the daily life of the humble citizen and the plebeian, in the modesty of Trajan's Court, in the frugality of the meals to which Pliny the Younger and the poets invited their friends;...and above all in those serene 'agapes' where the Christians lifted up their hearts in the joy of knowing the divine presence in their midst." To which he might have added a great quality of the Romans—that they were "real". They were self-confident men who had no need to bolster up a diseased moral and social plan with faked history, faked science, faked philosophy, faked "truth" and faked art.

Ideas Matter More Than Drains

So one sees that the school-books were not so far wrong about the grandeur that was Rome, even if one may well prefer the glory that was Greece; and if in the floodlight of that grandeur the school-books which celebrate our descent from Roman civilization idealize all the details, it is not much more than a venial sin. I repeat that civilizations and cultures are like individuals, a blend of contradictions. They pass the test, if on a long count the good in them, and the "ultimate values" are tenaciously honoured and held against the evil. As for drains—our own modern European record is none too good.

Foreign travellers make it clear that England already led Europe in prosperity and cleanliness by the beginnings of the Railway Age, but as late as 1870, when Thomas Hardy came up to London as a young man, the bulk of the City's drains were emptying into cess-pits built after the Great Fire, and the filth that came down and went up with the tides made the House of Commons unendurable. It is just as well to remember that M. Carcopino's description of the squalors of Rome (which were no doubt little better or worse than the squalor of Athens) reminds us that great and good ideas are more powerful and worthier objects of loyalty than good plumbing and all of our somewhat pitiful, if very convenient, guards against mortality.

AMONG THE LOWLIEST

Here is thy footstool and there rest thy feet where live the poorest, and lowliest, and lost.

When I try to bow to thee, my obeisance cannot reach down to the depth where thy feet rest among the poorest and lowliest, and lost.

Pride can never approach to where thou walkest in the clothes of the humble among the poorest, and lowliest, and lost.

My heart can never find its way to where thou keepest company with the companionless among the poorest, the lowliest, and the lost.—GITANJALI.

A MAN appeared at the gate of a nudist colony, rang the bell and waited.

From inside: "What do you want?"

"I want to join."

"You can't join with that blue suit on."

"It isn't a blue suit. I'm just cold."

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On the Profits Front

BY

K. U. KINI

The War is many things to many men.

TO MOST, IT IS A GRIM NECESSITY WHICH HAS TO BE FACED AND FOUGHT; TO A FEW IT AFFORDS A GOLD MINE; BUT TO THE GREEDY TRIBE OF MERCHANTS AND MIDDLEMEN, IT IS A GLORIOUS CHANCE TO GRAB AND GET-RICH-QUICK.

War demands and world conditions have resuscitated and galvanized the dying and decaying industries in the country. The line-up on the "Profits Front" has begun in right earnest.

The war is fast turning out money barons in this country. It is a motley crowd of dealers in hardware, in cereals, in clothes, medicine, shares and what not. They are fast stepping into the circles of assessees paying an income-tax of Rs. 25,000 and over and Rs. 1,00 000 and over.

Merry Game

To try to fix up the charge of profiteering is rather a hard job. Over a year ago, the writer tried to find out the extent of profiteering and to ferret out the particular dealers who specialised in the price-pushing ramp which the consumer had to suffer to his great discomfort and disadvantage. Enquiries made at the various retail dealers showed that prices in almost all the articles had r sen steeply. A comparison of the retail and wholesale prices showed that there was a difference of nearly thirty to forty per cent. The retailers complained that the wholesalers were not releasing the stock while the wholesalers maintained that there was no stock in the market and thus the merry game of price-pushing went on.

About two months later, the Bombay Textile Dearness Allowance Conciliation Board, popularly known as the Rangnekar Committee, tried to find out the rise in the cost of living. At that time it was po nted out by a labour representative that Dr. Gregory in the course of a radio talk, had said that the price index had gone beyond thirty per cent.

Cost Of Living

Then followed the story of wrangling and haggling and quibbling and even entreating. Different interpretations were given and the real rise in the cost of l'ving was clouded by controversial and academic issues. It was even reported that a labour representative went on bended knees to secure half a per cent more rise in the cost of living than the representatives of the millowners were prepared to concede and save the situation from the threat of a strike. But that was all behind the scenes and strike came and over a lakh and fifty thousand workers downed tools for forty days.

Again the question of cost of living has leapt into spotlight. The working class cost of living has jumped to 126 points which means a rise by 23 per cent. In Ahmedabad it is about 20 per cent. Although the exact figures are not still available, there is considerable rise in the United Provinces In Bengal the Provincial Government has deemed it fit to warn profiteers. In Coimbatore, a deadlock is threatened over the question of sufficient dearness allowance and prosperity bonus for textile workers.

The country is now again geared into a position which profitmongers wished and worked for.

All Excuses Are Good

The rise of over 30 per cent in the price of rice has been maintained. It fluctuates on slight rumours. For example the rumour of shortage of rains for rice transplantations a few days ago was enough to drive up the prices. The reason of freight difficulties as a result of cyclone ten mohths ago, seems to have held good throughout the period for, the 30 per cent rise in charcoal which occurred then has been well maintained. Clothes are quoted at fantastic prices. Thirty per cent rise in coarse cloth and "dhoties" seems nothing as compared with 100 per cent and over for woollen and semi-woollen clothes. There is still a variety of pharmaceutical products maintaining a rise of 200 to 300 per cent.

The threat of Japan entering the war was enough to freeze stocks of match-boxes in the city and some retail-shopkeepers complained for a short period that they could get only 25 per cent of their usual demand.

Old arguments of refusal on the part of the wholesalers on the one hand and shortage of stocks on the other are again revived. But it is now difficult to find out, as it was discovered by the writer over a year ago through a confidential source, that papers were not being demanded by certain wholesale dealers with the result that the wares were lying idle in the custom's godowns, although the clamour of the consumer of the rise in prices of those goods was the highest at the time

Big Boom

There are, however, some industrialists who, profited by the war and are prepared to give dearness allowance to neutralise the rise in the workers' cost of living. The Bombay Millowners and the Cawnpore Millowners have already announced their decisions. The Bombay Millowners, for example, say that they have already given total increase of 27 per cent. The Employers' Association of Northern India, in a communique, state that there is a reckless speculation in grain and cloth markets.

But representatives of Labour claim that this "voluntary sacrifice" on the part of the owners is merely a cover to escape the demand for profit-sharing.

Leaving apart the items like costly drugs and wool and cloth of fine texture and luxury articles which are not found in the working class budget, let us take the food item which forms 47 per cent of the working class family budget.

It may be true that war demands have driven up the price of wool and cloth. It is stated that all the woollen mills are on war production. A demand of about 250 million yards have set the cotton textile mills also in full swing. In the city alone there are now 2,00,000 of workers—about 50,000 more than those employed during the pre-war days—engaged in the 63 textile mills. Of these, about 75,000 are on night shifts. Some of the mills are having three shifts a day and the constant din and rattle of the machinery, the continuous glaring of electric lights within closed glass windows give an impression that production is being nearly doubled. There is a considerable portion of spindle and looms ear-marked for war work.

Worker's Budget

But the textile worker, said to be better paid than most of the other workers, if not all, finds that after nine hours' of work a day, he is paid on an average Rs. 38 per month. On enquiries, it has been found, that a mill-worker with a wife and child and aged only 29, and getting Rs. 35 before the present increase was given, found at the end of the month that he was in arrears to the extent of Rs. 8!

The Bombay mill worker spends 47 per cent on food alone. The "food group" alone consists of 28 items, while his comrade in England has less than half the number in that group. Fuel and lighting costs him 7 per cent. He has to foot a bill of 13 per cent for paying houserent. On clothing he spends another 8 per cent. The miscellaneous group including interest on debts and remittances to dependents makes the rest.

It may be found, on another working class family budget inquiry which has been undertaken by the Bombay Government and which may take another ten months for completion and report, that the Bombay worker is going through a silent and imperceptible revolution. It will be interesting to find out how he is utilising the money saved in the days of prohibition.

But these enquiries may not help him much to solve his domestic troubles and worries. They may be interesting to a student of economics, with a special bias for things old and antediluvian and very much out-of-date as he wades through the pile of statistics. And even these statistics on family budgets are confined only to working classes in cities and are not held in relation to the most of the rural population, except in a few of the Provinces.

The Haunting Shadows

The workers in the cities mostly come from rural areas and the shadows of the places which they have left follow them and haunt them. The rural and urban problem of the working class population is, therefore, closely interrelated. It is necessary to examine the problem as a whole to understand it in its proper perspective.

Let us now take the case of the great and overwhelming mass of workers and peasants in the country. To them, war's problem is a thing to be faced and fought.

It is claimed that the textile workers in the city forming two-thirds of the mass of industrial regulated labour are paid much better wages than most others. But this labour is assimilated and absorbed in the industry from the class of cultivators in Konkan and other parts and, as such, the dependents in these parts constitute a drain on the resources of the workers.

But still it cannot be gainsaid that they are paid better wages than most other industrial workers. Take the case of the Tea Plantation workers who are paid on an average four annas a day. Or of those working in the mines, and they are three lakhs in number paid on an average 6 annas a day. The Bihar Inquiry, presided over

(Continued on page 29)

Rabindranath Tagore In Teheran garden during his visit to Iran in 1932.

TO-DAY'S STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

Tragedy Of Mary Surratt

By VINCENT TOWNE

DURING the turmoil following the assassination of President Lincoln vast rewards offered by the authorities resulted in accusations against many innocent persons.

Into the maelstrom of that bloody period was drawn a woman whose name has since been entered by many upon the nation's blacklist of fiends and by many others upon its honour roll of martyrs. To which category did she belong?

This famous woman, Mary E. Surratt, had before the war, been left a widow, with a comfortable home in Washington, also a large plantation, with many slaves, at Upper Marlborough, Md. During the war Union troops camping upon her plantation left it a barren waste, and her many slaves escaped to the North. As a result, Mrs. Surratt had to move into her Washington house and support herself by taking boarders, one of whom was a young War Department clerk, named Weichman.

The widow Surratt's pretty daughter received the attention of John Wilkes Booth. Her elder son John, who had been a Confederate blockade runner, was also a friend of the brilliant actor.

An Appointment

Just before Lincoln's assassination Mrs. Surratt was greatly troubled about money matters, to arrange which she made an appointment to meet a man at Upper Marlborough Courthouse on the morning of Good Friday, during the evening of which day the President was shot. She sent Weichman to borrow Booth's horse and the actor, after explaining that he had just sold his team, gave the clerk dol. 10 with which to hire one for Mrs. Surratt.

As Weichman was about to drive the widow from her house Booth appeared with a bundle, which he asked her to deliver to a tavern-keeper at Surrattsville, Md., through which she intended to pass. Stopping in front of the tavern, Mrs. Surratt called the keeper and without alighting handed him the bundle, which proved to contain pistols and a field glass.

After returning to Washington Mrs. Surratt was arrested in her house, which was put under military guard. She rebuked her servants for weeping, and would have gone to jail like a soldier had not sensational circumstances occurred at the moment. Answering a knock at her door, her guests admitted a desperate-looking individual bearing a pick and shovel, and who, when asked his business, stated that he had been ordered the day before to dig a ditch on the premises. Protesting that she had never seen the man before and had no ditch to dig, Mrs. Surratt exclaimed to her servants:

"How fortunate, girls, that these officers are here. This man might have murdered us all!"

The intruder was Lewis Payne, and he had upon his hands the blood of Secretary Seward, whom he had tried to murder that very night.

Weak Evidence

Such was the Government's case against Mrs. Surratt. With the other conspirators she was subjected to a trial that lasted more than two months.

Although it was held that her house had been a secret rendezvous for the conspirators, no testimony to show that she had known their business there or that she participated in any of their meetings was ever presented. According to Mrs. Surratt's defence, she was an innocent bearer of the package sent by Booth to the Maryland tavernkeeper and she did not know of its contents.

Weichman, the Government clerk who gave most of the testimony damaging to her, is alleged to have afterward broken down and confessed that he had sworn against her falsely that he might counteract the suspicious circumstances of his being an inmate of her house. Her counsel endeavoured to put on the witness stand the man claiming to have received this confession, but the military court refused to admit the evidence.

When the famous trial came to a close some of the judges proposed to acquit Mrs. Surratt, but the judge advocate suggested that she be adjudged guilty with a recommendation of mercy to President Andrew Johnson.

No Mercy

The recommendation for mercy was signed by a majority of the tribunal, but after the verdict President Johnson shut himself up in the White House and refused to see Mrs. Surratt's counsel. On bended knee her weeping daughter begged the judge advocate to intercede and that officer vainly tried to move the President. In the dead of the night the condemned woman's attorney aroused a Federal Judge, who granted a writ of habeas corpus for Mrs. Surratt, but the President, exercising his extreme authority, suspended the writ.

On the morning set for the execution the provost marshal sent to the President a statement that Payne had made a confession entirely clearing Mrs. Surratt. To this statement that officer added:

"I believe that Payne has told the truth in this matter."

Still the President was unyielding and, with the three other condemned conspirators, the Maryland widow so weak and prostrate from disease that she had to be half carried by two soldiers, was sent to the scaffold. When ordered to ascend that grim structure she asked the attending priest:

"Can I not tell these people before I die that I am innocent of the crime for which I have been condemned to death?"

"No, my child," answered the priest. "The world and all that is in it have receded forever. It would do no good and it might disturb the serenity of your last moments."

President Johnson averred upon his honour that he never saw the military commission's recommendation of mercy made in Mrs. Surratt's behalf until two years after her execution, when, sending for the papers in the case, he found it among them in a detached form!

(Copyright)

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

'MY LADY'

By ELIZABETH COATES JAMES

In presenting the title of this story, I am taking liberties with the author, for Mr. Page's title is "Meh Lady" in Negro dialect. Few people to-day read dialects of any kind, when easier books clamour on all sides.

Some years after the Civil War, a traveler was riding through Virginia and came upon an old Negro man cutting fishing poles. Inquiry as to their destination brought forth the following explanation: "The poles are for my boys," said the old Negro. "They'll be here soon from New York where My Lady lives now. All the boys is coming and they won't use fishing poles from nowhere but from where this old Nigger cuts them on this river bank."

"But who are your boys that are coming down from New York to see you?" the traveller pursued, hoping to hear a story.

"They're My Lady's boys, sir, don't you know My Lady?' But since the traveller was steeped in ignorance, the old Man had to tell it from the beginning.

"My Lady and Marse Phil was the only children that Old Mistis had. After Old Marster died, she gave them their heads and they ran wild all over the plantation. My Lady right behind her brother doing everything he did. No matter how hard Hannah tried, that's my wife, she couldn't make My Lady's hair stay smooth, it just curled up in rings over her head and fell in her eyes when she was chasing after Marse Phil all day long.

The War

"Well, Marse Phil went to the university and then the war came. He told Old Mistis that he'd have to go; she cried but said 'Yes, Held have to go.'

"Our side was winning the War at first, and one night Marse Phil rode home. He said there was going to be a battle close by and he wanted to see Old Mistis and My Lady. But they didn't know how the battle was going to come out. The next day we got word that Marse Phil was almost killed and that if Old Mistis wanted to see him alive, she'd have to hurry.

"Old Mistis asked me if I could drive the carriage fast enough to get there and I said 'Yes, Mam, I could,' so we set out. My Lady with her Mama.

"I got them there too, for Marse Phil died in his Mama's arms, just like a baby. Old Mistis brought him home and buried him in the garden. Then she shut his room and wouldn't let nobody go into it except herself and My Lady.

"But the War went bad on us. Our mens were losing. Pretty soon a whole regiment of Yankees came to our place and camped all over it, taking our horses

(Continued On Page 29)

Thomas Nelson Page Grew Up In Old Verginia And Was Imbued With Southern Culture

Probably no other country offers richer folklore than does America. By the fact of its size, its many purposes of original colonizing, its varied climates and occupations, this nation offers many kinds of sectional literature. None is more romantic and sentimental than that of the Negroes of the days of the Old South.

Thomas Nelson Page grew up in Virginia, then went to Washington and Lee University during the presidency of General Robert E. Lee. He was well imbued with Southern culture which he put into stories published under the title "In Old Virginia," and into a novel entitled "Red Rock."

Having a long and busy life, the writer went to Italy as Ambassador from this country during the World War. He wrote of this experience and also wrote a life of Robert E. Lee.

Thomas Nelson Page lived from 1853 to 1922.

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THE PHILOSOPHY OF AUROBINDO

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

BY DR. NALINI KANTA BRAHMA, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D.

THE LIFE DIVINE—Vols. I & II. Sri Aurobindo. Published by the Arya Publishing House, 63 College Street, Calcutta. Pp. 441 and 1186. Price Rs. 6|- and Rs. 16|-

These monumental volumes give us a sublime description of the spiritual life in all its stages and aspects. The eloquent flow of language, lucidity of expression and depth of thought,—all bear unmistakable testimony to a rich spiritual experience fresh in the mind of the author. The work reveals the zeal of an ardent aspirant newly admitted to the profound mysteries, shows the metaphysician attempting to interpret and rationalise the experience by means of a sound philosophy, and also shows the seer and the teacher giving an outline of the next step in the spiritual evolution of the race. It is a wonderful book, a great work, and the publishers may justly feel proud of the invaluable service they have done to persons interested in spiritual culture by publishing these big volumes and producing them so neatly even in these war times.

Sri Aurobindo states the problem very clearly. There is everywhere an opposition between the ideal and the fact, and this opposition or contradiction between the 'unrealised ideals' and the 'realised facts' shows an unsolved discord. While it is possible for 'the practical and more animal part of man' to rest content with this 'unsolved discord', it is impossible for the fully awakened mind to do so. The contradiction has got to be resolved, harmony has somehow to be attained. Progress is achieved by solving the problem presented through opposition, and "direct opposition appears rather as part of Nature's profoundest method and the seal of her completest sanction." The greater the discord, the stronger is the spur to its solution. Nature is teaching us and leading us on through opposition and to ignore the apparent contradictions or to avoid them is not the way to learn. We have to face the seeming oppositions boldly and to transcend them consciously. We cannot escape from a cosmic necessity because it is difficult, and the best course for us is not to avoid but to meet opposition, discord and darkness, and then to reach complete solution, harmony and light. This is the only logical solution of the problem with which we have been confronted.

Sri Aurobindo everywhere emphasises completeness, transcendence and integrality. All partial views are discarded as extreme one-sidedness. The emphasis on the One to the exclusion of the Many is as one-sided as the emphasis of the Many to exclusion of the One. Materialistic Monism denying spirit is as partial and one-sided as spiritual Monism denying the material things of the world. 'The Materialist denial' is as partial as 'the refusal of the ascetic.' The 'One' that is opposed to the 'Many' is not and cannot be the Infinite. The Infinite One or infinite Oneness is something very different from the mathematical finite unit, 'the one which is less than two' and which 'can become two by addition and multiplication'. (Vol. II, p. 62).

The ultimate Reality is neither the silent static infinite that is opposed to dynamis and movement of the universe, for 'a powerless Absolute, an impotent spirit is unthinkable', nor the sum of the moving Many or a mere dynamis without an eternal immobility, for 'a stable being is the condition and foundation of the vast action of the Force or Being'. The opposition between staticity and dynamicity, immobility and mobility, silence and action, does not apply to the Absolute or Brahman. "The opposition we make is mental and conceptual; in reality the silence of the Spirit and the dynamis of the Spirit are complementary truths and inseparable" (Vol. II, p. 64).

The 'Upanishads' declare not only that the Absolute or Infinite "is none of these things, these things are not the Absolute or Infinite," but also that the Absolute "is all these things, they are not something other than that, for that is the sole existence and the all-existence." The Upanishads have performed an almost impossible task, they have described the Indescribable. That the Infinite cannot be understood, and comprehended by the discursive categories of the finite intellect has been clearly shown by the Upanishads. "That is very far, also very near", "That moves, still moves not." These opposing descriptions from the standpoint of the finite intellect show that the Absolute is a transcendent reality which is to be comprehended by another logic, the logic of the Infinite, where what seem to be contradictions from the lower standpoint get resolved in an undisturbed harmony. Although finite reason cannot grasp it, still it is not void of all reason. "There is a greater reason in all the operations of the Infinite; it is a greater reason, because it is more vast, subtle, complex in its operations" (Vol. II, p. 52).

The intuition that grasps the Absolute is not opposed to reason, but is rather the consummation and fruition of reason. The finite reason sees things piecemeal and, therefore, finds contradiction in many things; the infinite reason views things 'sub specie aeternitatis' and, therefore, solves all contradictions. To be one with the Absolute is to feel the real freedom, the total freedom, the absolute freedom of the Absolute, and also to enjoy the transcendence that remains 'the same in poverty or in riches', that manifests equally 'through extreme simplicity or through extreme complexity', that cannot be 'shaken or sullied by either of the extremes'.

To the ordinary mind this transcendence, 'this existence without the reactions of success and frustration, vital joy and grief, pleasure and pain' has every likelihood of seeming to be void and featureless and empty, and this Vedantic transcendence has not rarely been rejected as an absolute blank. But this is, Sri Aurobindo rightly points out, a misconception. 'An entry into the Infinite' cannot but be 'more imperishably delightful than the interest of the finite.' "The delight of the Spirit is ever new, the forms of beauty it takes innumerable, its godhead ever young and the taste of delight, 'rasa', of the Infinite eternal and inexhaustible." (Vol. II, p. 1185).

Sri Aurobindo shows the utility and value of intellectual discipline in spiritual life by saying that there must be "a bridge between the Spirit and the intellectual reason" and that although the truths of Spirit can be reached by intuition and by a concrete inner contact, still "the light of a spiritual or at least a spiritualised intelligence is necessary for the fullness of our total inner evolution, and without it, the inner movement may be erratic and undisciplined, turbid and mixed with unspiritual elements or one-sided or incomplete in its catholicity. For the transformation of the Ignorance into the integral Knowledge the growth in us of a spiritual intelligence ready to receive a higher light and canalise it for all the parts of our nature is an intermediate necessity of great importance." The need for a philosophical training in the development of spiritual life cannot be emphasised more strongly.

Sri Aurobindo has done a great service by explaining the transcendent nature of the Absolute and by showing that this is the real significance of the Upanishad teaching.

Sasta Sahitya Mandal Publications

SAMAJ-VAD: PUNJI-VAD, by Shobhalal Gupta, published by the Sasta Sahitya Mandal, New Delhi, 7 1|4" x 5", pages 212, edition 1940, price annas twelve.

This book is a free translation of "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism, Capitalism, Sovietism and Fascism" of Bernard Shaw. It is divided into three parts, the first deals with Socialism, the second with Capitalism (both being based on some chapters in Shaw's volume I,) while the third part deals with Nationalization 'how long will it take?' and Sovietism and Fascism, which have been taken from Shaw's volume II.

The atmosphere of the modern times is resounding with slogans like Socialism, Capitalism, Sovietism etc., which have been treated fully in this book in a lucid style and so the importance of the book is enhanced for the Hindi-knowing people. The writer has tried to make the book useful both for men and women. He has been wise in selecting interesting chapters for translation, and has given, in some places, thoughtful views in connection with the Indian social life as it will be affected by these "isms." Moreover, Shaw's ideas deserve to be studied by every intelligent Indian.

MERI MUKTI KI KAHANI, translated by Ramnath Suman and Parameshwari Dayal Vidyarthi, published by the Sasta Sahitya Mandal, New Delhi, 7 1|4" x 5", pages 178, edition 1940, price annas eight.

This is the translation of "My Confessions" and "My Recollections" by Tolstoi (1828-1910), the great Russian novelist, social reformer and religious mystic. It is full of interesting and instructive incidents in the inspiring life of the great man. His sincerity can never be questioned and his style of writing is so captivating that the book engrosses the attention of the reader, who is alarmed at his youthful vagaries but is consoled oy his transparent frankness and final liberation. 'The stories regarding his life have almost assumed the proportions of a myth.' The translators have made their name as masters of style and chaste Hindi and so we do not dwell upon the peculiarities of their style. It is a very useful addition to the autobiographies in Hindi.

KHADI-MIMANSA by Balubhai Mehta, published by the Sasta Sahitya Mandal, New Delhi, 7 1|4 x 5", pages 343, edition 1940, Price Rs. 1-8-0.

"Khadi only can save India" is the motto of Congress, and this book explains all the implications of Khadi: its history, its necessity, its use, its power and its glory. The learned author has taken great pains over the collection of the material in support of his thesis that "Swarajya" can be won by Khadi and so every Indian who loves India must use Khadi.

The chapters on "Khadi and Swarajya" are full of convincing arguments and thought-provoking ideas. "Charkha" will, in the long run, prove to be a panacea for all the ills which attend the modern civilization, viz., unemployment, cut-throat competition, unequal distribution of wealth, conflict of Capital and Labour etc.

The author has given many references in the foot-notes which add to the utility of the book for an inquisitive person. All the objections levelled against Khadi have been answered very ably. The book deserves to be read by every person, whether or not he believes in the utility of the Khadi movement.

URDU PERIODICALS

HINDUSTANI ADAB Hyderabad, Deccan).—This is a new addition to the Urdu journalism and since it is published from Hyderabad which is becoming a centre of Urdu, its importance cannot be doubted. The first issue which is for the month of June contains several well-written articles. Prof Abdul Qadir Sarwari writes an article on "Hindustani" and rightly remarks that this name has no communal ring about it. In the article dealing with the Bahmani Kings the writer, Mr. Abdul Majid Siddiqi, quotes instances to show that they were just both to their Hindu and Muslim subjects and were ever ready to redress their wrongs. Mr. Umar Yafai reproduces, perhaps for the first time, a letter written by Mirza Ghalib to Maulavi Saiyed Ahmad Taish who was attached to the staff of Sir Salar Jung the First. The letter is undated but it was hitherto unpublished. "Pagli" by Mr. Ashfao Husain is a readable story. "Pieces of Meteors" is the subject of an interesting article by Mr. Abdur Rahman, former Principal of the Osmania College. There are several other readable articles and poems in this number which contains messages from Dr Abdus Sattar Siddiqi, Seyd Sulaiman Nadvi and Mr. Abdur Rahman as well. The annual subscription is Rs 4. We wish it every success.

ISMAT (Delhi)—The issue for July is the annual number of this magazine which now enters on its 34th year of active service. It was founded by the late Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi and is now being conducted by his eldest son, Mr. Raziq-ul-Khairi. The number which is profusely illustrated, contains many articles and poems both by women and men. It contains also several well-written stories. The annual subscription is Rs. 4 only.

ZAMANA (Cawnpore)—The issue for June open with scholarly article on the art of criticism by Kazi Hamid Ali. Mr. Iqbal Ansari adversely comments, in an article, on the "immoderate" remarks of Mirza Ghalib against the Persian poets of India and also some of his own contemporaries. The complaint is no doubt justified but it was the result of Ghalib's obsession, a weakness from which he could never free himself. The article on the broad features of Nazism and Fascism will repay perusal.

"B".

OUR SHORT STORY

'THE FLAMING HEARTH'

(Dedicated To Dr. Rabindranath Tagore)

By Dr. O. G. OHANIAN, D. C. Sc.

In a far secluded corner of India, amidst sylvan quietude lay a beautiful garden strewn with flowers of every hue. The garden enclosed a cottage from the chimney of which, a ribbon of smoke trailed towards the azure vault and blending with the fleecy clouds above, sailed far, far into the endless horizon.

Here lived a venerable man with his son's wife and his son. It was some time that the son had left home for a distant city to visit his sister and nephew, who was returning home with him, and the old man lived there with none beyond his daughter-in-law and a few household servants.

Each morn he awoke with the golden rays of the morning sun and proceeded to the garden with the lady of the house. Here, with a small watering can in one hand, he tenderly shed the cool, refreshing liquid on each and every flower, attempting as if to wash the tears with which the sable night had moistened their eyes.

Affectionately did he bend over each, and plucking the flowers of his choice, he tied little bouquets which he handed to the woman of his side who in turn placed them in a basket she carried slung on her arm.

This little duty accomplished, the old man trended his footsteps to a room where a fire had already been prepared in the hearth. Here he blended the various flowers and placed them in cauldrons that hung over the fire. Pouring the semi-condensed liquids into tiny vessels he placed them in a row on the mantle piece after scribling several lines of charm on each.

Every Sunday pilgrims from all over the country were won't to come and receive from his revered hands a few drops of these charms which contained miraculous healing ingredients. Nay, in no wise did they relieve physical pain but they enlightened one's soul and wiped away the toils and cares of life.

The sweet, enchanting odour of the liquids filled one with ecstasy and renewed one's hope.

This old man was an Indian and his fame had spread to the four corners of the world.

At night he loved to rest by the hearth and relate extracts from the histories of the many nations of the Earth and speak on morality and philosophic subjects or occasionally recall episodes from his own life, eventful and adventurous.

The old man regarded his son's wife as his own child and she was won't to sit on a cushion at his feet and listen to all that he said.

It was dark .....

The Spirit of Night had many hours since trailed across the blue vault of the heavens and spread its sable wings over the earth below. Above, the azure lake was spangled with a myriad candles that flickered in childish rapture.

Cold was the world without, the wind raging high .....

It blew over the forest, around and above the cottage. It whistled through window crevices to where the flames rose high in the chimney.

The two occupants of the room were silent. The wind frolicked with the flame and the sparks showered around in merry delight.

Nought could be heard outside but the occasional screech of a solitary owl, blending its mournful tones with the howling of the wind.

And while in the hearth the dry wood, wrapped in crimson garment, crackled and sent sparks vanishing in the flue; the old man, at his daughter's request, was in soft, dreamy tones relating as how many long years since, he built the cottage which now sheltered them amidst the beautiful garden around.

The flames played on his kind features and illuminated his aged countenance.

Full seventy-four summers he had seen and having met with people of every mien, he was acquainted with the many troubles and sorrows that beset mankind and was therefore, in full sympathy with his fellowmen. Nothing surprised or perturbed him in his old age for he had experienced both the stormy and tranquil aspects of life.

His calm features, high brow and now-white locks made him resembled the ehrmit who had offered his life, his self and all he possessed to relieve the saorrows of man and bring a ray of happiness, a mite of comfort, to each weary heart.

"Then I was young and energetic", he was relating, "I loved Nature, the open air, the wide plains and the cool waters of the spring. Life had no cares for me. My father being wealthy I lived in comfort and ease.

The years rolled on one after another, in quick succession, and to me they seemed but so many fleeting hours.

"It so happened that one day I was returning home through the woods on horseback. Suddenly, from amidst the green foliage, blending its notes with the soft whispers of the evening Zephyr, a sweet, enchanting voice drifted to my ears.

"The melody came to me from afar like a blend of angelic notes from the skies above. Hardly daring to breathe, I was as one enchanted and was quite unaware of the fact that my steed was taking me to where the voice came from.

"When at length my steed emerged in a beautiful flower-stream, verdant space, I stopped to look around. A few paces away a murmuring brook frolicked its way into the heart of the wood. Here, with legs deep in the cool, flewing waters stood a maiden who, quite unaware of my presence, was in the process of filling a vessel meanwhile thrilling the air with her melancholy strain.

"Though her face was averted yet I could not repress my admiration of her graceful figure. I stood motionless afraid to stir lest she vanish likg an ethereal form.

"Then of a sudden she ceased singing and gazed intently at the limpid depths of the waters below that mirrored my beautiful white stallion. She turned and confronted me with glowing features with questioning eyes that demanded an explanation for my intrusion.

"For a long while we stood surveying each other neither of us willing to disturb the prevailing silence which was in no wise unpleasant.

"At last I decided to ask her who she was, but, 'ere I had spoken the three words, her lips had parted in the same query.

"Another silence ensued which, however, did not last long. Soon we were engaged in a merry conversation and many a question did I ask of her.

"Until the moment I first laid eyes on the fair maiden I nursed a deep passion for horses. I loved Nature, the verdant hills, the green pastures and the skies of blue, but now, a new and far more thrilling sensation surged through my veins and animated my being.

"Her raven locks caressed her white, graceful shoulders and like a shy fawn, her beautiful eyes cast furtive glances at me from beneath the long eyelashes.

"And there we stood along the gurgling brook unaware that night had gradually replaced the day. A myriad stars twinkled in the blue above us and surveyed their quivering reflections in the limpid waters below.

"From that day onward we often met by the stream and togetoer lived fleeting hours of bliss, lost in the happiness of each other's company.

"She fell in love with me and I with her.

"Then one day my father set out to ask her hand for me but imagine my disappointment and grievance on hearing that her father had long since promised to give his daughter in marriage to an old but wealthy peasant.

"The sparks of hope flickered and perished in me leaving nought but cold cinders as a dying memory of hours that would never more return for me and my love.

"From then onwards to me life seemed void, empty and living in burden. I betook myself to the fields and tried but in vain to regain the happiness that was mine ere I met the fair maiden. My heart was with her. I was alone and restless...

"And so many a day did pass...

"My father had long since died leaving me all his wealth. Sad and dejected, life with all its pleasures failed to allure me. I had lost the one thing I really cared for...

"Then on a day, as I strolled through the woods aimlessly in a gloomy state of mind, methought I heard the sweet, melancholy strains of a voice I had learned to love and cherish in my heart.

Once again my horse trotted to where the cool waters gushed forth from beneath the rocks and gurgled over the smooth round pebbles into the recesses of the woods.

"There was my lady love, alas no more alone. A maid servant had accompanied her to the haunt of our first meeting.

"At even-tide at length, ere the crimson sun-beams had bid their last, fond farewell to the world, with my love clasped in my arm on my steed, I headed for an unknown future.

"We rode towards the heart of the forest and at length our long wanderings came to a close when eventually we arrived at this charming, lonely spot where we decided to build our home and begin a new life with none to disturb the peace and happiness that we sought.

"The years rolled on...

"Two little chubby hands and feet were wont to play and frolic by the fire in the hearth.

"Nature enthralled me and I studied flowers and their various influences over human lives. Having atained the desired and effective results I offered the knowledge I had acquired after years of tireless, unceasing endeavour for to enlighten, people.

"My work did much good and that is why individuals from all over this vast country visit these secluded regions. Having been cured of their various ailments, they return to where they had come from carrying with them my name.

"One day when the sun showered its soothing rays over this beauteous land of peace and quietude, my loving wife departed to that Eternal Home from whence there is no return. She left me alone with none besides my only child in whom I sought comfort and solace in my deep bereavement.

"Ever since I have offered my services for the welfare and moral uplift of mankind.

"Man in Nature is like the vast, rolling ocean. In stormy weather it wrecks and swallows the frail ships that ply its rough and heaving crest, but in calmness it lies rolling beneath the blue, sunlit skies, a symbol of beauty, tranquillity and peace.

"Bitter are the many sorrows that beset mankind to-day, because Faith and Love have forsaken the world, and without these two enhancing virtues, man resembles the storm tossed ship at the mercy of the mighty deep. Love and faith alone can lighten the heavy burden that is set upon mankind."

It was midnight...

(Continued On Page 30)

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A WEEK OF WAR

Critical Phase In Russia

By N. G. Jog

August 22.

The ninth week of the Russo-German war has proved a critical one for the gallant defenders. The third Nazi offensive is reaching its fierce climax and the Soviet forces have been forced to fall back on the whole 1,500 mile front. The situation is causing considerable anxiety both in the north and in the south.

Odessa is already encircled on all sides except the sea, while Leningrad is being gradually isolated The latest German High Command 'communique' claims the occupation of Kherson, a hundred miles east of Odessa, and of Novograd, Narva and Kingsepp, which were so long blocking its way to Leningrad. Both those towns have now become the cynosure of the eyes of the Russians and also of their sympathisers throughout the world.

Their value to the Soviet—geographical, strategical, industrial and moral—cannot be exaggerated and both will now receive the full fury of the Blitzkrieg. Both of them are heavily fortified and especially Leningrad has been long treasured as the apple of the Red Army's eye. Marshal Voroshilov's stirring call to the people to defend the city "with guns and their hands" shows the desperate determination of the Soviet forces to fight to the bitter end.

Russian Tobruk

Similarly in Odessa, the garrison is sternly resisting the attacks by land, sea and air. The ceaseless dive-bombing, to which it has been subjected for the last few days, has not sapped its morale and it is being aptly called a Russian Tobruk. It can be trusted to hold on grimly as long as the Russian fleet in the Black Sea can carry supplies to the beleagured population.

The Nazis seem to have found another weak spot in Gomel, which is admitted to have been evacuated by the Russians. It is likely that the Germans will sweep south-east towards Kharkov from there and thus occupy the whole of the Western Ukraine. It will have given them the command of one of the richest parts of the Soviet and at last Hitler will have something to show for two mon hs of the most bloody war of history.

The situation is thus admittedly grave for Russia, even if we discount the fantastic claims made by the Nazi propagandists. The Red Army has suffered enormously and everywhere it has given ground. Roughly speaking, the Nazis are now masters of the entire Russian territory lying west of a straight line drawn from Leningrad in the north-west to Kherson in the south-east. The third offensive, like the first and unlike the second, has borne fruit and the Blitzkrieg has now reached the crest of its wave. The next week or two are likely to mark a decisive phase, if not the turning point of the present campaign.

Take A Map.....

There is no occasion, however, for undue apprehension or gloomy forebodings. Take a map of Russia and see what proportion the surrendered territory bears to the whole country. The occupied areas are a huge stretch of scorched earth and the invaders have gained precious little booty: the reported destruction of the world-famous Dneiper dam shows the sheer fanaticism which actuates the defenders of the Soviet. Moreover, there are numerous pockets of resistance still left in the surrendered districts which are serving as so many thorns in the Nazi side.

Howsoever grievous the losses of the Russians themselves might be, they have taken an equally heavy toll of the enemy. According to the official estimates, the Germans have suffered nearly two million casualties in the first two months of war. As M. Lozovsky of the Soviet Observation Bureau observed yesterday, "Never in history has an army been known to suffer such losses in such a short time. Commensurate with this human carnage is the loss of "materiel". It has been computed that even if the Germans are victorious, they will require one whole year to make good their losses in guns, tanks and aeroplanes and to re-equip their mechanised forces.

It must be remembered again that the Russians were caught unprepared and unawares and that they have borne the brunt of the Blitzkrieg alone. The Germans, on the other hand, have drawn upon the man-power of half-a-dozen servile nations and in the southern front more than 40 divisions drawn from Italy, Hungary, Rumania and Slovakia are serving under von Rundstedt, the Nazi Commander-in-Chief.

Full Of Fight

We must also take with a big pinch of salt those stories of encirclement and subsequent annihilation of Russian armies. However behind their opposites the Soviet Generals may be in their arms and equipment, they hold their own against them as far as strategy is concerned. Again and again they have cleverly extricated their troops from the repeated pincer grips of the Nazis. Nowhere have they allowed themselves to be encircled in any large numbers or outwitted.

Both Marshal Voroshilov and Marshal Budenny, for example, have escaped the enveloping tactics of von Lub and von Rundstedt respectively and whatever garrisons remain in Leningrad and Odessa are left there deliberately. The Soviet High Command shows not the least sign of despair, much less of demoralization. The very fact that Berlin is being almost daily bombed by the Soviet Air Force shows the fine fettle and offensive spirit of the Russians.

Without trying to minimize either the extent or the vital importance of the areas evacuated by the Soviet, one may point out that, thanks to the foresight of Stalin, Russia need not be 'ndustrially crippled in spite of the loss of the Ukraine. There are now thriving and well-equipped factories in the Urals and the Caucasus, which can keep the Soviet war machine going for a long time yet.

Six Points

Summing up the present strategic position of Russia we find that (A) The Red Army is still intact as a fighting machine, whatever casualties it may have suffered. (B) Far from being demoralised like Petain and Weygand in June 1940. Voroshilov, Timoshenko and Budenny (not to talk of Stalin himself) are full of fight at the end of August 1941.

(C) The Red Army can still rely for its equipment on its own industries deep in the heart of the country, apart from the fact that (D) Supplies will be available now in ever-increasing magnitude from Britain as well as the United States. This was one of the main items on the Churchill-Roosevelt agenda.

(E) The Red Army can draw upon unlimited man-power—and even woman-power! High morale is as the very breath of their life.

(F) Finally, there are plenty of vast, open spaces for the Red Army to retreat.

There is no reason, therefore, to dither at the tidal wave of last week's German successes. One is conscious of the terrible hitting power of Hitler. But as Stalin said in his broadcast some weeks ago, there has never been anything like an invincible army in history. So well-informed and shrewd an observer as President Roosevelt recently expressed his confidence that the Russians will carry on through winter. It is, indeed, revealed that the United States Government is now busy making arrangements for supplies to Russia during the next spring!

U. S. Of Europe!

But will Hitler himself be able to carry on at the present rate of casualties till then? One wonders. He has already been compelled to halt once to take second wind and he cannot go on pouring blood and (what is more precious to him)! oil in the present reckless fashion for ever. It is very likely, therefore, that once he captures Kiev, Kharkov and Odessa, Hitler will constitute the Ukraine as a new independent State under Axis wings and make a gesture of calling off the Russian campaign, as he did after his Polish victory.

That will be the moment for calling a 'Grand Conference' to declare the ceremonial inauguration of the United States of Europe, with himself as its Supreme Fuehrer! Italy, Hungary, Rumania Bulgaria, Finland, Croatia, Slovakia, the new Ukraine and the old Vichy will all be there to hail and aclaim him!

The Red Army is in being still, however. The Soviet resistance shows no signs of cracking. Can Hitler deal it a mortal blow before General Winter comes to help Comrade Stalin? He can be trusted to go all out towards that end during the next few weeks.

LENINGRAD BEST DEFENDED CITY IN WORLD

Advance To Kharkov Threatens To Cut Off Budenny's Army

SIMLA, August 22.

Following is news commentary by Major Alan Murray:

With the spectre of winter before them, it is not to be wondered at that the Germans are putting up all they have into a superhuman effort to achieve a decisive victory as quickly as possible.

This effort is greatest now in three sectors; in the extreme north and south, and in the Gomel region between Smolensk and Kiev.

Briefly, the position in these sectors is as follows: In the north, the Germans are closing in on the main defences of Leningrad, which, apart from being second city of Russia, is a great engineering centre.

It is said with the possible exception of Singapore, Leningrad is the most strongly defended city in the world.

Further south, we come to the German attack at Gomel, which town the Russians report they have evacuated. As I said yesterday, this attack may be directed north-east towards Moscow, or south-east to get behind Kiev and so onward to Kharkov the heart of the Industrial Ukraine. Incidentally, Gomel seems to be about where the armies of Marshal Timoshenko and Budenny link up.

Then we come to the Ukraine itself, where the situation is still no clearer than it was yesterday. We do not, however doubt that Marshal von Ruekstadt's army is on the western bank of the Dnieper on a pretty broad front, and from there is presumably preparing, to penetrate into the highly industrial area of the Eastern Ukraine.

Much depends on the capacity of Marshal Budenny's army to prevent a crossing of the Dnieper, and at the same time to stem a German drive south-east towards Kharkov from the Gomel direction.

If he is unable to stop this advance, his army would be in danger of being cut off. The Russian ability to carry on effectively could become threatened if they were forced to abandon the great industrial area of the Eastern Ukraine.—A. P.

Russia's Systematic Raids Over Berlin To Retaliate Nazi Outrages

MOSCOW, August 23.

According to Soviet Information 'communique':—

The Red air force had ample opportunity to bomb Berlin from the beginning of the war but refrained because Berlin is a big metropolitan city with a big working population and foreign embassies and legations, and the bombing might cause serious casualties among the civil population.

The Russians assumed that the Germans in turn would refrain from bombing Moscow, but it appears there are no rules of warfare for the Fascist monsters.

Between July 22 and August 22 the Luftwaffe raided Moscow 24 times.

Naturally Russia could not let these brutal raids go unpunished. The reply of the Soviet air force to the bombing of the peaceful population of Moscow has been systematic raids on military and industrial targets in Berlin and other German cities, and it will continue to reply on the same lines in future. Moscow's victims will not remain unavenged.

In their war against the Soviets the German army is committing crimes without precedent in military history. It is brutally manhandling and torturing prisoners and wounded, killing thousands of Soviet civilians, murdering women, children, and reducing villages and towns to utter ruin. They shall be made to answer for their outrageous bloodthirsty crimes—blood for our blood, life for life.

It is obvious that the war will be long but the enormous German losses are hastening the doom of Hitlerism; secondly, our loss of a number of cities and areas is serious but not of vital importance; Thirdly, while German reserves of manpower are dwindling and resistance deteriorating those of the Soviet army are steadily growing every day and the Soviet are gaining powerful new allies and friends.

Military history shows that victors are always those whose armies and States grew during the course of war, while the armies and States whose forces diminished as war proceeded, were vanquished.

LENINGRAD CHANGED INTO MILITARY CAMP

Everyone Determined "To Batter To Atoms Hitler's Ruffians"

MOSCOW:—The way the citizens of Leningrad are rallying to Marshal Voroshilov's call to them to defend the city was described by the Official Soviet News Agency tonight (Friday). It says: "Leningrad has been changed into a military camp. The firm tread of armed workers detachments is heard in squares and parks.

Everyone capable of bearing arms is going through military training. Every factory is becoming a formidable bastion in the city's defences. Day and night arms are being forged and reserves trained for victory.

A powerful force of national militia is taking its place shoulder to shoulder with the Red Army. Everyone is determined that Hitler's ruffians shall never set foot in Lenin's city. They will be battered to atoms against its walls.—Reuter.

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Minimum Re. 1

1 Anna Per Word

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SESSION BEGINS FROM OCTOBER, 1941

Limited number of seats. Enrol at once for a complete and thorough training.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY—This Institute has installed the latest Marconi apparatus of the same type as that in the Government Examination Centre at Alipore.

The percentage of passes attained by this Institute has been as high as 75 per cent.

The demand for Wireless Operators is increasing, and is, in fact, in excess of the supply. All passed students of this Institute have been employed.

The Institute is frequently receiving enquiries for the supply of wireless Operators from the Government, and other important sources.

RADIO ENGINEERING—There are excellent fields of employment and active work in India, which are increasing daily. This is really a money-earning trade or industry. Many can obtain well-paid berths in Radio Shops and Depots in the large towns, or can establish Radio Supply shops of their own.

N. B.—I. Sc. and B.Sc. students are preferred for the above two Courses. Matriculates or equivalent standard also admitted.

Apply for Illustrated Prospectus with five annas stamps to the Principal, George Telegraph Training Institute, 136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

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SENIOR LIFE COMPANY OFFERS EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION.

The entire Bombay Presidency is offered with sole rights for ten years subject to annual renewal of contract by a first class Indian Life Office of over 30 years standing. Persons of influence capable of giving minimum guarantee with provision for annual increase for a period of five years need only apply quoting minimum guarantee. Persons prepared to furnish a security deposit against failure of contract will get preference. Apply to Box No. 5902, "Bombay Chronicle."

20. MATRIMONIAL

Two Malayan brothers, 24 and 26, desire correspondence with modern young ladies; religion immaterial. View matrimony. Write stating full particulars of self, pastimes, education, etc., with two recent photos. Correspondence confidential. Box No. 14953, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. FLATS TO LET

For High Class Hindu Families. Flats with modern style, double rooms, single rooms, garages, shops. Apply J. K. Building, Gamdevi. Phone: 42228.

(14921)

174. BOOKS.

Year Book—Nalanda Year-Book and Who's Who in India 1941-42, a Book for Statesmen, Politicians, Journalists, Higher Students and Candidates for I.C.S., I.P.S. and other Public Service Commission Examinations. Price Rs. 3/- ordinary and Rs. 5/- special edition. Obtainable at New Book Co. and Taraporewalla's Bombay, or direct from Nalanda Press, 204, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.

(14950)

Matrics! become Graduates (Punjab University) with 15 months' home-study. Apply Dewan's Bhadarkali, Lahore.

(14947)

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4. Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay.

(14968)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

"Durga Astrological Bureau" Rajahmundry. E. Godavary Dt. Madras. "Reading for year one Rupee" send date and time of birth or thought." (14841)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—New or Secondhand Hollanders and Beaters for a small paper Mill equipment. Please write giving particulars to Box No. 5891 "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted influential Agents to sell the remaining shares of Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., of 3 and 4, Hare St., Calcutta. Dividend paid 10% on the first working year. Authorised Capital Rs. 25 lacs. Subscribed Capital Rs. 8,50,000|-. Paid-up Capital Rs. 2,45,000|-. The Syndicate has commenced its own building construction on Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. Apply to Mg. Director.

Wanted Selling Agents for Relief Bust of Poet Rabindranath. Rs. 5/- each. India Model Mfg. Co., 263/1, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

(5859)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted camera, Reflex (preferably Rollei—) or eye-level. About f3.5. Accessories for same. Particulars and price. Box No. 14954, "Bombay Chronicle."

India's Traffic Problem

IMPORTANCE OF EFFECTIVE ROAD PROGRAMME

The thirteenth annual general meeting of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association was held at the Conference room of the B.E.S.T. on Friday evening with the Hon. Mr. R. H. Parkar, President of the Association, in the chair.

In the course of his speech, moving the adoption of the annual report of the Council of the Association Mr. Parkar said:—

TRANSPORT PROBLEM

"I think we all agree that War is more than a grave misfortune; it is an essentially evil thing. Nevertheless, even from evil we can sometimes learn and by no means the least important lesson War seems to teach us is the comparative facility with which nations succeed in financing it. It is true that to a very large extent this must necessarily be attended by a lowering of the standard of living, but if such undesirable though unfortunately necessary expenditure can be financed, surely it cannot pass the wit of man to finance desirable expenditure of a kind calculated to improve the standard of living."

"Another lesson arising prominently out of the War is the speed with which a modern mechanised army can carry out a campaign, resulting in the capitulation of a whole country in a matter of a few weeks, teaching us that one of the greatest assets a country can have is efficiency in all forms of transport. India may not be in imminent danger of becoming a theatre of war, but her problem of transport is of greater importance now than at any previous time, and demands far more consideration than it has hitherto received."

LOANS FOR ROADS

Earlier in the speech Mr. Parkar had also suggested that it was reasonable to expect that improved communications would lead to a better understanding of one another's difficulties and might possibly even contribute to the bringing about of political unity which everybody desired.

In particular he emphasised that a really effective road programme would require to be financial by means of loans. He also stressed the great problem of substituting the present iron tyres of bullock carts with pneumatic tyres to prevent premature destruction of road surfaces as also to increase carrying capacity.

The report was adopted.

THE NEW COUNCIL

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Council of the Association in place of those who are due to retire by rotation: The Hon. Mr. R. H. Parkar, Dr. H. P. Antia, Mr. V. F. Noel Paton, Mr. W. B. Whitehead, Mr. T. R. C. Kinnersley, Mr. G. Parkenham, Mr. J. N. Kerr, Mr. D. Nilsson and Mr. H. M. Falstead.

MAN KILLS WIFE WITH BIG ANVIL

24-Year-Old Kurla Goldsmith Sentenced To Death

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, August 21.

"There are no extenuating circumstances in this case to justify me in awarding the lesser punishment. This is a case of deliberate and cruel murder.

The woman was done to death in an unguarded moment, while she was asleep and a child feeding at her breast. It is an atrocious crime and deserves the extreme penalty of law.

I therefore, accept the jury's unanimous verdict of "guilty", convict the accused of the offence of murder (Sec. 302 I.P.C.) and sentence him to be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Subject to confirmation by the High Court with these remarks, Mr. P. M. Lad, I.C.S. Sessions Judge, Thana disposed of a murder case committed to the Sessions by the Kurla Resident Magistrate.

One Hari Bhau Ananta Vedpathak, a goldsmith aged 24 residing at Kurla figured in this case as the accused, who stood charged of murdering his wife Gangubai on the night of the 17th March last.

It was alleged, that the accused since the day of his marriage with deceased, used to ill-treat her for trivial reasons.

On the night of the fateful 17th March, the accused, it was alleged, got so wild with his wife for her failure to serve his meals in time, he waited till she got asleep and catching hold of a big anvil, threw it on her head.

The result was instantaneous death. The husband ran amok for some time but was arrested. He pleaded accident in his defence.

Mr. R. M. Chitnis, Assistant Public Prosecutor, Thana appeared for the Crown while Advocate S. K. Aragade defended the accused.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 23.

It is understood that Sir Akbar Hydari, Member-designate of the Viceroy's Executive Council, will take over charge of his new office at Bombay on August 29 next.—United Press.

Satyamurthi Set Free

Release Coincides With His 54th Birthday

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A. (Central) was released at 6-30 a.m. this morning from the Madras Penitentiary on the expiry of his term of imprisonment in connection with Satyagraha.

A large number of Congressmen headed by Mr. V. M. Obeidullah, President of the Tamilnadu Provincial Congress Committee, was present at the jail gate to receive Mr. Satyamurthi.

He was profusely garlanded and taken in a car to his residence in Mambalam.

His release to-day coincides with his 54th birthday.

Shortly after his release Mr. S. Satyamurthi sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi: "Released this morning. Still indifferent health, proceeding Bangalore or Courtallam for a month's rest. To-day my 54th birthday. Pray your blessings'

To press representatives who met him soon after release Mr. Satyamurthi said,

"I have got my own ideas on the political situation, but I must get into touch with public opinion in the country and place my views before Mahatma Gandhi before I say anything to the public".

He is shortly writing a letter to Mahatma Gandhi expressing his personal views on the political situation in the country. He hopes to pay a visit to Wardha and meet Mahatma Gandhi towards the end of September.—A. P.

GRAZIERS KIDNAPPED

PESHAWAR, August 22.

A hostile gang lurking in Kulachi area Dera Ismail Khan District is reported to have kidnapped two graziers. The raiders also lifted 250 heads of cattle. Pursuit parties have been sent out.

Soviet Counter-Attack!

SURPRISE FOR NAZIS IN SMOLENSK

Nine Villages Retaken In 48 Hours

BUDENNY TAKES UP STRONG POSITION IN UKRAINE

MOSCOW, Aug. 23.

Soviet troops under General Koniev, counterattacking in the central sector of the front, have retaken nine villages in 48 hours.

The latest wireless from the front states that the initiative still remains with the Russians, though the Germans have rushed up reserves with tank and artillery reserves.

The counter-attack continues and fighting is extremely heavy, according to the latest telegrams from the central sector.

NAZIS STILL WEST OF DNIEPER

LONDON, August 23.

Well informed military circles in London have received no confirmation of any fighting east of the River Dnieper in the lower reaches and an impression prevails that the Germans have not crossed the river in any effective numbers although small isolated bodies have succeeded in getting across. Any fighting going on appears to be to the west of the Dnieper.

The German High Command states that on the eastern front operations continue according to plan.

Fight For Bridgeheads

BERLIN: The fight for the bridgeheads on the Dnieper still held by the Soviet forces is in full progress, says the Official German News Agency. The Soviets have strengthened their fortified field positions by entrenching tanks of heaviest type.

MOSCOW: Following is the text of a 'communique' issued by the Soviet Information Bureau broadcast by the Moscow radio at 10-30 G.M.T.:—

"During the night of August 22 our troops continued stubborn fighting along the entire front."

Heavy German losses in men, tanks and other material are related in a supplement to the Soviet 'communique' issued this morning. It says that in all directions on the eastern front the German army is sustaining enormous losses. Commanders keep demanding fresh reinforcements to replace casualties.

One captured Officer of the Eighth Armoured Division testified: "Our division has lost three-quarters of its effectives".

Captured soldiers of the same division stated that their companies had been practically wiped out leaving not more than five men to surrender.

During the Soviet retreat from one un-named Ukrainian town the Germans lost 3,000 men, 56 tanks and armoured cars and much other material

It also describes how in another place 24 German tanks were put out of action in attacking Red army artillary postions

Russian Counter-Attack

"Neither of to-day's High Command 'communiques' is basically informative, but there is much to be read between the lines." says

(Continued on Page 12)

BATTLE OF ODESSA

LONDON, August 23.

The defence of Odessa "at all costs" by the Soviet Command is mentioned in a 'communique' from the German-Rumanian Headquarters.

"Sailors, workmen and men of all ages" have been hastily formed into units and thrown into the fight "to hold up attack" it says.

The 'communique' claims that the town is now completely encircled at a radius of nine miles after heavy fighting with great bloodshed in which "the principal enemy defence line was broken.

We captured considerable war material and several thousand prisoners."—Reuter.

SOVIET ORDER REVELATION

Reds Hope To Fight For 8 Months And Take The Offensive Too

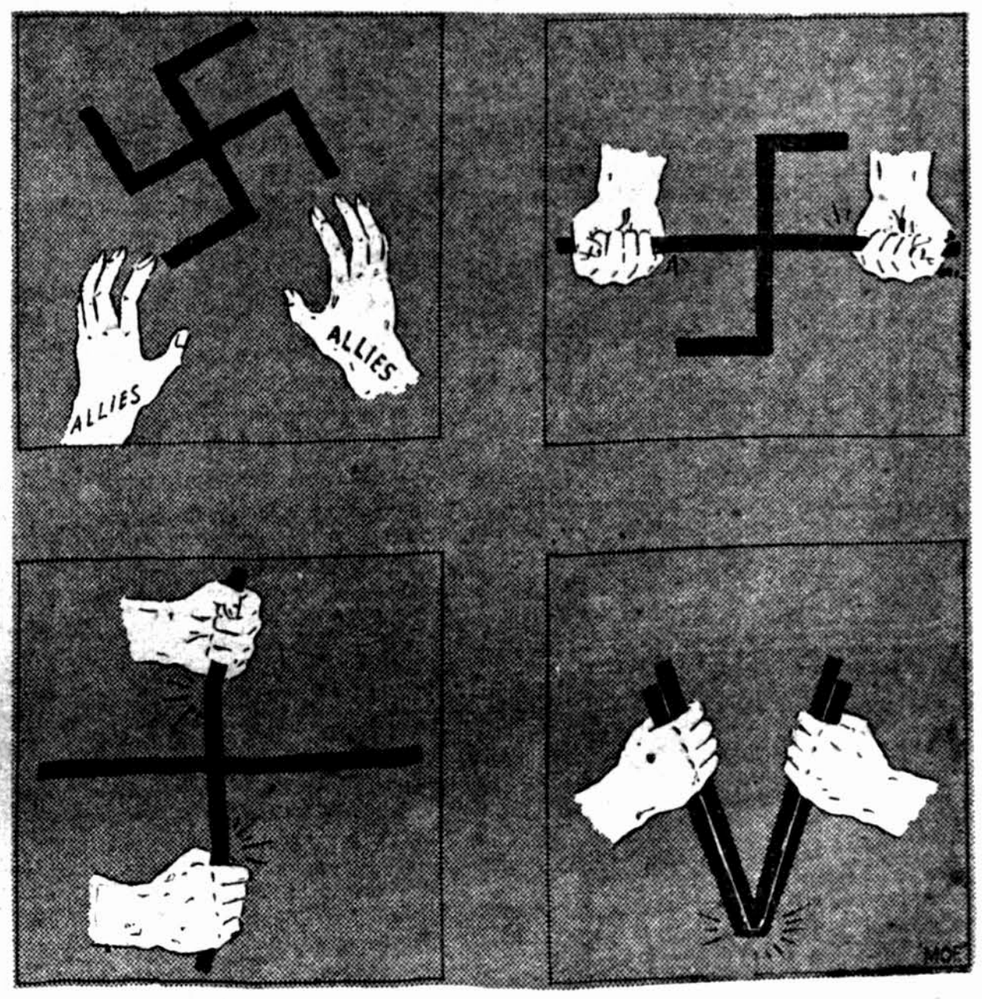
NEW YORK, August 23.

Laying her plans for a long war Soviet Russia is placing orders for war material in the United States for delivery next spring, according to the American "Columnists' Drew Pearson and Robert Aller

"How seriously the Russians are counting on a long war is indicated by the orders placed in this country which cannot be filled before eight months," they write

One most interesting order reveals plans for transporting of tanks by air. They have made a flat assertion that their transport planes are larger than our Douglas planes and capable of lifting and carrying fifteen ton tank.

Apparently the Russians not only intend fighting eight months hence, but to take the offensive. Also it would appear that the German claims to have annihilated the Russian air force are entirely unfounded.—Reuter.



eVOLUTION

Gestapo Comes To France

POLICE HUNT FOR COMMUNISTS

Draconian Law Provides For Summary Trials: No Right Of Appeal

VICHY, August 23.

Marshal Petain presided this morning at a Cabinet meeting at Pavilion, Savigne. The Cabinet examined the internal policy in the light of information received in Paris by Admiral Darlan and M. Pierre Pocheux, Minister of Interior, in the course of their recent visit.

1,000 "REDS" ARRESTED

One thousand arrests were made last night in police raids in the neighbourhood of Champs Elysee. To-day's official journal publishes the text of a drastic new law providing for imprisonment with hard labour and in certain circumstances, death penalty for persons guilty of communist or anarchist activities.

The law provides that one or more sections shall be set up at military or naval courts to deal with all persons guilty of offences with the intention of promoting communist or anarchist activities.

Persons caught in the act of such offences will be brought without preliminary charge before a special section.

No appeal will be allowed against orders of the examining magistrate. A special judge will pronounce judgment within two days after receiving a dossier from a magistrate. Sentences will be carried out immediately and there will be no right of appeal.—Reuter.

30 Injured In Fr. Railway Accident

VICHY, Aug. 23.

Thirty miners were injured on Friday afternoon when a special miners' train ran off the rails just before entering Valdonne tunnel near Marseilles between Gressque and Saint Savourin, states the Vichy News Agency. A number of waggons overturned. This is the third French railway accident disclosed this week.

Sabotage on French railways has been admitted in Vichy and an appeal has been made to railwaymen to co-operate.—Reuter.

German Dream!

STOCKHOLM, August 23.

The Germans are now talking of an Archangel-Astrakhan line following the Dvina and Volga rivers as an objective in the Russian operations, according to the Berlin correspondents of Swedish newspapers. On arrival there the Germans intend to build barracks and remain on the defensive pending the spring, while the Russians, deprived of these waterways, would possess only the Siberian Railway.

The Germans obviously have a long way to go to reach this line with the Murmansk offensive apparently not beyond the Lica River, Leningrad and Moscow still uncaptured and Marshal Budenny's forces reported to be taking up defensive positions east of the Dnieper.

Opinion now inclines to the view that the Gomel operations are directed towards Moscow.

The Finns claim the capture of Kexholm and also the control of the whole bank of the Vuoksen River from Enso to Kiviniemi from which Leningrad is eighty kilometres distant. The Finns are now expected to advance towards the encirclement of Viborg.

It is reported from Berlin that the Germans are now making serious efforts to deal with the Russians who withdrew to the Pripet Marshes and have apparently as yet repelled all attempts to destroy or dislodge them.—Reuter.

German Raiders Over Britain

LONDON, August 23.

At least one of the few German raiders over Britain was shot down during the night. Enemy activity was again on a small scale and confined to the eastern side of the country. No planes flew far inland. From midnight, the whole country was practically free of raiding aircraft.—Reuter.

'A Mistake!'

Refusal Of Permit For American Women To Leave Japan

TOKIO, August 23.

As the result of Embassy and journalistic enquiries, American women who had previously been denied permission to leave Japan have been summoned by the police and told that the refusal was due to "a mistake".

It is understood that another American and a clerk at the British Embassy have been held up owing to technicalities

Real Position

Government circles continue to insist that there is no discrimination against Americans wishing to leave Japan although at least two Americans are reported to have had difficulty in obtaining permits.

The new regulations controlling departure of aliens are very complicated but are theoretically applicable to all foreigners. The reasons for which permission to leave may be refused are failure to pay taxes, to renew residence permit or to comply with the new freezing laws which require permission to pay the cost of passage from Japan.

The position, therefore, appears to be that Japan is technically quite willing to permit British and American subjects to leave the country, but insists upon strict conformity with the letter of the law.—Reuter.

Bangalore Mill Workers Down Tools

BANGALORE, Aug. 23.

About 3.000 operatives of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills have struck work, it is stated, following the alleged refusal of the management to give cash bonus to nine of the workers who were working on probation after the last strike.—A. P.

Ex-President Of Mysore Congress Arrested

BANGALORE, Aug. 23.

Mr. K. T. Bashyam, former President of the Mysore State Congress, was arrested this morning under the Mysore Public Security Act. He has been taken to the Bangalore Central Jail for detention for a period of 55 days.—A. P

Breach Of Faith Alleged

BANGALORE, August 23.

It is now understood that Mr. K. T. Bashyam's arrest is a sequel to the strike in Bangalore woollen, cotton and silk mills yesterday afternoon when about 3.000 workers absented themselves on the ground that some workers were not given bonus.

In a lengthy statement prior to his arrest Mr. Bashyam clarifies the issues between the mill authorities and the labourers as President of the Textile Labour Union and says that the mill workers, contrary to the understanding arrived at, were victimised by the mill authorities.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS

JAPANESE INTENSIFY AERIAL ATTACKS

CHUNGKING, August 23.

Japanese aircraft is intensifying the aerial offensive in Szechuen province, bombing Chungking and Chengtu. After yesterday's raid in which 135 Japanese aircraft participated, it is learned that at least 108 took part in to-day's raid.

After 27 machines had bombed the western outskirts of Chungking to-day, a second wave of 54 and a third wave of 27 Japanese aircraft proceeded westwards in the direction of Chengtu.

Yesterday 81 aircraft heavily bombed the western outskirts of Chungking severely damaging the Central University and the Chungking University and setting fire to a Chinese Red Cross Hospital."—Reuter.

SOVIET SURPRISE FOR NAZIS

(Continued from Page 11)

"Annalist" in a military commentary.

"The Germans' third offensive against the Russians has undoubtedly made progress and Leningrad and Odessa are marked for the German maw, but both sides speak of hard fighting. It is doubtful if everything is going to plan as the Germans claim.

Field-Marshal Vowleeb has had to turn part of his forces south from Smolensk to aid von Rundstedt on the Dneiper and in the centre the Germans have had feverishly to dig in in order to allow reinforcements to go south. Marshal Timoshenko has wisely counter-attacked around Smolensk. The outcome of this local offensive may yet have its bearing upon the Russian campaign.

BUDENNY'S STRONG POSITION

What is important is that Marshal Budenny is now strongly placed and that with the withdrawal of his northerly forces into closer touch with the Dnieper defences, his position is rendered ever stronger. Moreover the Dneiper line has yet to be turned.

The present phase of the eastern campaign is of a vicious and all-in character. Germany is staking all. She is not moving her tanks in the old fashion, but has advanced in solid army masses. This tells its own tale and at some period there may come a point of exhaustion.

Meanwhile, the German High Command intentions have been made clear. The principal objectives are Rostoff and the first of the oil wells, then Grozny and Baku. With so much in their hands, the Germans could then enter Iran. Should a German thrust develop, there is a distinct possibility of the British Middle East right flank being turned. Perhaps more than one General Headquarters is examining the Caucasian terrain. There is still time for one chess board player to cry "check"

SIGNIFICANCE OF GOMEL DRIVE "Ukraine Is Hitler's Great Ambition"

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The danger to Central Ukraine which is threatened from the south is now threatening from the north Fighting inside the Dnieper bend continues as can be seen even from German admissions that Russians have succeeded in maintaining bridgeheads on the right bank of the Dnieper—which incidentally might mean that fairly large areas are still in Russian possession inside the bend. The word bridgehead is apparently also used literally in the sense that the Russians are preventing the Germans from crossing the river. With the bridges in Russian possession it is for the present probably too arduous a task for the Germans to attempt to cross the Dnieper in that part of the front. Everything tends to show that Marshal Budenny's armies are managing to put up a strong resistance.

News reaching Moscow also suggests that the German armies suffered such losses that their vigour in the lower Dnieper region has spent itself for the present. They have also much mopping up to do in the rear notably in the Odessa area and although the Ukrainian terrain is lacking in forests it is not particularly favourable to Guerilla warfare trouble may be caused to the Germans by local partisans. But the Ukraine is Hitler's great ambition and the significance of the Gomel drive coinciding with the German capture of Nikolaiev and Krivoirog is clear. The purpose is to reach the agriculturally and industrially rich parts of the Ukraine beyond the Dnieper from the north. Another purpose of the Gomel drive may be to descend the Dnieper by fleet to the opposite bank. The next few days will show to what extent the Russians will manage to limit the dangerous thrust in the central sector. That is the left arm of the Pincer movement against the Ukraine. Equally serious is the German push against Leningrad from the west and south though this seems temporarily halted. The fact that Marshal Voroshilov has appealed to the population to train themselves to use machinegun and handgrenades suggests that he does no expect a quick German advance as such training requires at least a week or two. The terrain both from the south and the west is unfavourable to heavy equipment and ideal for small infantry units. Despite probable bombings Leningrad is clearly capable of holding out provided that the supply lines are not cut from Moscow and from Vologda especially for food supplies. Both are functioning despite air attacks.

Reports from Leningrad speak of feverish activity especially among the workers at the great Putilov Works. At meetings for the organisation of the city's denfence past revolutionary struggles are recalled. Propaganda in Leningrad is concentrated on revolutionary themes rather than the city's general significance in Russian history. It is called "The Cradle of Russian Revolution" and "Lenins City." The emphasis laid by propaganda on these themes indicates Governments reliance on the whole populations loyalty.—Reuter.

GRAVEYARD OF FASCISTS

How Russians Will Defend Leningrad

MOSCOW, August 23.

Leningrad has been turned into an armed camp says a leading article in the "Pravda". Training is proceeding in the streets and squares. The slogan echoed by all Leningrad workers is: "FASCISTS WILL NOT TAKE LENINGRAD. APPROACHES TO THE CITY WILL BECOME THE GRAVES OF FASCIST MONSTERS".

Danger still hangs over the city, the article continues. Complacency is a crime and casualness should be avoided. Everyone must prepare for battle. A factory is not only a production centre, but a fighting unit. The conception that this is just amateur soldiering must cease. Discipline is vital; carelessness fatal.

It is the duty of party organisers to introduce strict organisation to guarantee the material and to find competent people for commanders. They will find them in the factories. Let the rifle become the companion of every citizen who can lift one.

The "Pravda" declares that the *same policy must be adopted elsewhere. Every town must be turned into a fortress; every factory into a citadel, every village into a fortified post. There is no division between front and base. National defence is the second line of the Red Army.*

The article concludes: "The *Germans' reserves are running low, while our strength is increasing daily. The fate of Fascist Germany is sealed."—Reuter.*

TURKO-GERMAN DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS

STOCKHOLM, August 23.

German diplomatic negotiations with Turkey are aimed at obtaining a definite statement on Turkey's position in the event of peace in the Near East— meaning Iran—being disturbed, says the Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper "Social Demokraten"

The correspondent adds that it appears certain that neither Germany nor Turkey desire a military pact. In the event of Iran being forced to yield to Russia or Britain—he explains—Turkey could count on German and Italian support.

The only method to ensure such support, however, the correspondent concludes, would be for Turkey to grant permission for passage of German and Italian troops through her country.—Reuter.

Roosevelt To Broadcast To-morrow

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

President Roosevelt will broadcast to the nation from Hyde Park on Monday (September 1) evening. His address is expected to begin at 17-45 G.M.T. and last for quarter of an hour Monday is the "Labour Day" in America.—Reuter.

DRUNKEN SAILORS' PRANKS

One Storms His Way Into Mongini's: Others In Street Scene

Music at the Mongini was rudely disturbed at about 9-30 on Saturday night, by the sudden intrusion of a drunken sailor, who stormed into the Restaurant, crashing on whatever stood in his way and throwing about whatever came in to his hand.. The customers enjoying their drinks and meals to the tune of the music, were alarmed at this rude disturbance and for a moment confusion prevailed. Immediately, with the help of the Pathan sentry at the gate and some Europeans the tipsy man was collared and dragged out of the restaurant. To prevent further trouble, the restaurant was immediately closed and opened only when calm had been restored by the police who appeared on the scene after a long interval.

Inquiries by our representative reveal that at about 9-30 p.m. a group of five drunken sailors had alighed at the Mongini Restaurant from a taxi. Their behaviour was stated to be rude and menacing from the very start. As soon as the taxi stopped, one of them gave the driver a sharp slap on the face. The driver fell flat on the ground and it was only after some rough handling at the hands of the tipsy passenger, that bystanders could contrive to take him to the other side of the street.

Two of the sailors then it was stated ran into the crowd that had gathered there, and open fighting ensued, the sailors having an upper hand in the whole affair. Police was rung up but neither a constable nor a policeman appeared on the scene for nearly twenty minutes during which pandemonium prevailed on the Churchgate Street. Two of the drunken men lay prostrate in the middle of the street.

After nearly twenty minutes the police who were telephoned, arrived on the scene. But even the police seemed helpless before the sailors who refused to recognise their authority and began to play their old game again. It was after a good deal of trouble on the part of the police as well as the pedestrians, that they were made to sit in a taxi and driven off.

The police then dispersed the crowd and calm was once more restored in Church Gate Street.

COIMBATORE MILL STRIKE CALLED OFF

COIMBATORE, August 23.

The strike in the textile mills in Coimbatore which began on August 5, has been called off today by the Textile Workers Union following an interview which Mr. A. K. Abdul Rahim, on behalf of the Union, had with Mr. T. G. Rutherford, Adviser to the Governor, at Ootacamund yesterday.

Excepting one or two mills, all the others resumed normal work to-day.—A P.

IRAN WILL RESIST ALL AGGRESSION

LONDON, August 23.

The British Government is now considering the reply of the Iran Government to the British and Russian memorandum of last week.

The Iranian Minister in Washington said yesterday that his country would resist aggression from any source. All Germans, as well as other foreigners, are under careful supervision. "We believe," he added, "that to maintain neutrality will be in the interests of our neighbours, particularly Great Britain."—Reuter.

WOMEN ROBBED IN TRAIN.

CALCUTTA, August 23.

Two women travelling alone in a third class compartment had the frightful experience of being roused from their sleep to see a man standing over them with a dagger and then being robbed of all their valuables, according to information received by the railway police at Sealdah.—A. P.

LENINGRAD'S STUPENDOUS DEFENCE

CITY CHANGED INTO MILTIARY CAMP

Battalions After Battalions Pouring In: Enemy Advance Halted

CITY CAN GIVE FIGHT FOR ONE FULL YEAR

MOSCOW, AUGUST 23.

NEWS REACHING MOSCOW SUGGESTS THAT GERMAN DRIVE ON LENINGRAD IS TEMPORARILY HALTED

The Finnish High Command claimed to-day that Kexholm on the shores of Lake Ladoga was captured by the Finnish forces on Thursday, says a- Helsinki despatch to the official German News Agency.

The Finnish High Command further claims that the Soviet 168th reinforced division was to-day pushed back to the Promontory south of Sortavala, the main body of the division being destroyed.

Two other Soviet divisions, it is stated, were pushed back to Kilpula line east of Hiitola where fighting is said to be still proceeding.

The Russians are stated to be trying to evacuate their men to the other side of the lake.

The following is the text of the Soviet midnight 'communique' broadcast by the Moscow Radio. "During August 22 our troops waged stubborn battles along the whole front.

According to precise data, on August 20 in the course of air battles not 21 but 32 German aircraft were brought down."

The Soviet midnight 'communique' adds, "In the Baltic Sea Soviet vessels attacked five German transports forming part of a convoy. The result of the engagement was that two transports and two motor boats were sunk while the remaining three transports were driven to the coast."

Morale Of Russians Excellent

In a military commentary, "Analist" says:—'Neither the Russian nor German 'communiques' reveal any substantial modification of the front in the last 24 hours. But both agree that fighting has been going on uninterruptedly day and night.

The Germans have put out fresh claims with the usual blare of trumpets and roll of drums giving astronomical figures regarding men and material of the Russian army alleged to have been put out of action.

But it is obvious that the figures bear very little relation to truth and are intended chiefly to give encouragement and revive hope within the Germans.

The most valuable of information that has come to hand on Friday is a report from General MacFarlane, Head of the British Military Mission in Moscow who has been to the front in the Smolensk sector. He testifies to the morale of the Soviet troops, having witnessed successful action by a division and speaks of the very efficient collaboration of the Red Air Service with other units.

This is entirely independent and reliable testimony.

Another very significant detail brought out in the report of General MacFarlane is that not only has rain fallen in the Smolensk area but it was sufficient to ford up his car for at least one night.

There is no doubt that rain would be a welcome ally of Russia, as it would interfere more seriously with the long drawnout and improvised communications of the Germans.

'Luftwaffe' Loses 100 Planes

The "Luftwaffe" has lost over a hundred planes in unsuccessful attempts to reach Leningrad, says Major General Protesvetkin in the **"Krasnaya Zvezda".**

In the last few days of July the "Luftwaffe" made 17 unsuccessful attempts to reach the city, he says

On one occasion ninety planes came in five waves. The first two encountering heavy barrage turned back and the third also fled after anti-aircraft shot down three.

The other machines were intercepted by Russian fighters away from the city.

The Nazi fighters did not protect the bombers but fled at top speed. The Nazis lost nine machines but failed to drop a single bomb on the city. They occasionally bombed the outskirts but very inaccurately and hastily.

When they bombed and machine gunned a suburban aerodrome, they caused no damage to the planes or the aerodrome. They lost a hundred machines but never penetrated the defences.

Battalions Pouring In For Defence Of Leningrad

Company on company, battalion on battalian, march through the streets of Leningrad as reinforcements are despatched westward to the front where only 70 miles away as the crow flies Voroshilov's divisions have been for days stubbornly taking and giving blows in the region of Kingisepp.

The latest telephone news from Leningrad 'Peter' as the inhabitants affectionately call the city tells of grim determination throughout the 3 million population.

As bystanders watch the battalions passing 'en route' to the front, the thought in their minds to-day is, "already we have been fighting for two months and even if it lasts another year the Nazis won't get the town."

Speakers in factories and clubs have been reminding all their hearers that in 1918 General Yudenich's men reached a point close to gates of the city but came no further.

This time already along miles of flattish roads and in woods on the way to the front hundreds of patriotic groups are forming.

They are not waiting for any possible further German advance before getting the guerilla organisation afoot and in the event of such advance, they are already prepared to lie on his communications and give him no rest in his rear as he tries to push on to the city.

Work In Factories Continues

On many side-roads files of refugees from the frontal region of Gisepp are visible jogging on in carts carrying the smallest bundles.

These processions move on silently. They consist mainly of old men, women and children. They come from villages not far from the Estonian border and decided to move eastwards when they heard how the Germans committed crimes and outrages on entering Kolkhoz named "in memory of Lenin".

Refugees from one village designated by initial "B" recount that when they heard such tales, it was decided to shift the women and children, but before they left they saw that nothing was left for the Germans, not a piece of bread, not a glass of water.

In Leningrad itself work continues normally in factories and the shops are carrying on trade.

Bathing beaches on islands in Bana, where the inhabitants of Leningrad loved to laze, are now deserted and parks of this well-laid out city are in much the same state.

Before post offices stand queues, mainly of women, waiting with small parcels which they are sending to the front some to their own husbands or sons, others sending a group of parcels up to 50 lbs containing comforts for unknown soldiers.—Reuter.

HOW NAZI TIN-GODS CRUMPLED!

Goering In Concentration Camp, Schacht Arrested: Ribbentrop Disgraced?

CIANO ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM ITALIAN FOREIGN AFFAIR CONTROL ON NAZI DEMAND

LONDON, Aug. 22.

REPORTS THAT FIELD MARSHAL GOERING, VON RIBBENTROP AND DR. SCHACHT (FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE REICHS BANK) ARE ALL IN DISGRACE WERE CIRCULATING IN MOSCOW ON FRIDAY.

According to a letter quoted in the "Pravda", purporting to come from a traveller who arrived in Zurich from Berlin towards the end of July von Ribbentrop has been "definitely removed because the generals hold him responsible for their failure on the eastern front", while rumours that FIELD MARSHAL GOERING IS EITHER IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP or under surveillance persist in Berlin.

A Stockholm message to the Soviet News Agency reports that Dr Schacht was arrested because he headed a group of German financiers and industrialists who are seriously discontented with Hitler's war policy.

A Soviet News Agency despatch from Geneva refers to "persistent rumours" that Count Ciano has been removed from the direction of Italy's foreign policy on the demand of the Nazis on the ground that he advocated Italy's neutrality.

LUCKNOW.—According to a report appearing in a local paper, Bahadur Singh, a detenu prisoner in the Agra Central Jail, has died. No details are available.

Hundreds Of U. S. Tanks Sent To Britain

Roosevelt Contradicts Inaccurate Statement Of Senator Byrd

HYDE PARK (New York), August 22.

"American defence production is on an average up to estimates though it has never been completely satisfactory," President Roosevelt to-day told a press conference.

Referring to Senator Byrd's statement earlier this week asserting that defence production was "seriously lagging" the President said that he had asked the war department to check up and this showed that Senator Byrd was wrong in regard to all categories of war production except planes.

The war department had told President Roosevelt that it was very unfortunate that Senator Byrd's data were so inaccurate, and that somebody had misled Senator Byrd.

Becoming more specific President Roosevelt said that Byrd declared that not a single tank had been shipped to England but actually, declared President Roosevelt, hundreds of tanks of modern design had gone to Britain some of which were known to have been sent to Egypt, and newspapers had carried stories of the excellence of their performance.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Bombs Many Enemy Targets In Africa

LONDON, August 22.

Outnumbered two to one a South African Squadron of American-built Tomahawks fought and beat off formations of Axis planes attempting an attack on British shipping off the coast of Cyrenaica, said the Air Ministry News Service on Friday night.

The Squadon was patrolling over ships when enemy planes suddenly swooped down. The battle lasted nearly 35 minutes.

Friday's R.A.F. Middle East communique states: "Libya:—During the night of August 20—21 R.A.F. bombers attacked the harbour at Benghazi and obtained a number of direct hits on the railway siding.

Yesterday our bombers attacked enemy landing grounds at Gambut and Menastir and fighters of the South African Air Force while providing protection for our shipping in the Mediterranean had several engagements with enemy aircraft.

On the previous day, South African bombers attacked concentrations of enemy tanks near Mersa Lukk. Our fighters carried out numerous patrols but no combats took place."

It is learned that R.A.F. bombers attacked targets in Western Germany and occupied France last night.—Reuter

Indian Greetings To Russia

LONDON, August 22.

Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M. P., who recently arrived in Moscow carried a message of greetings from the Indian National Committee in London to M. Lozovsky. Mr. P. B. Seal, Secretary of the Committee, in the course of a message declared that the Committee was pledged to do its best to further M. Lozovsky's efforts to create a world front for smashing Nazism and assured him that the Committee so far as it was able, would do its best to create an eastern sector based on a united front of Russia Great Britain and United States —Reuter.

Chungking Suburbs Heavily Bombed

CHUNGKING, August 22.

Japanese aircraft in several waves raided Szechuen on Friday, heavily bombing the western suburbs of Chungking.

The alarm was sounded here at 11 a.m. when two waves of raiders comprising 27 aircraft were sighted heading westward along the Yangtse River in the direction of Chungking.

The first wave passed Chungking, but the second bombed the western suburbs of the city.

Two hours later another wave of 27 raiders passed Chungking without dropping bombs.

Details of the afternoon's raids are not yet available.—Reuter

"MERECHAL JOFFRE" ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

400 Japanese, Italian And German Evacuees Searched In Manila

SHANGHAI, August 23.

After being thoroughly searched by the port authorities before being permitted to sail from Manila, the French liner "Merechal Joffre" arrived in Shanghai this morning with more than 400 Japanese, German and Italian evacuees from the Philippines aboard.

A passenger said that hardly a single person aboard failed to come under the security of the searches at Manila. The vessel's departure was delayed nearly six hours during which time all passengers, especially Japanese, were subjected to a rigid search.

Another passenger alleged that Manila port authorities had confiscated 50,000 United States dollars from several Japanese passengers, who were attempting to take money back to Japan.

No Unsupervised Navigation In Manila Bay

HYDE PARK (New York), Aug. 22.

President Roosevelt has signed an order prohibiting unsupervised navigation in Manila Bay and warning violators that they would be subject to "attack by United States Armed Forces."

Portions of the area were mined some weeks ago. The order establishes the territorial waters of Manila bay as a "defensive sea area" and warns ships that they operate there at their own risk.—Reuter.

More Tax On Meat From Japan

NEW YORK, August 22.

The tariff on imported crabmeat, chiefly imported from Japan, is to be increased by fifty per cent by an order issued to-day by President Roosevelt.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S WAR TIME PROGRAMME

TOKYO, August 22.

The Japanese Cabinet to-day (Friday) approved of a revision of "The wartime materials mobilisation programme" for the third quarter of the current fiscal year. The alterations follow the freezing of Japanese assets in Britain, The United States and elsewhere.

The four main points of the revised programme are:

Firstly, the speediest possible expansion of armaments;

Secondly, the establishment of self-sufficiency in major materials notably iron, steel and coal "within the co-prosperity share of East Asia":

Thirdly, guarantee of the national standard of living; and

Fourthly, maximum use of available shipping to facilitate operation of the materials mobilisation plan.—Reuter.

LAHORE.—The difficulties of iron merchants arising out of the steel control order, 1941, were considered at a meeting of the Iron and Hardware Merchants Association, Punjab, held here.

Iran's Reply "Unsatisfactory"

WHAT AMERICAN BROADCASTER FROM ANKARA SAYS

LONDON, August 22.

The formal written Iranian reply to the British and Russian 'demarches' requesting expulsion of the Germans from Iran is described as "equally unsatisfactory", as the earlier oral reply, according to reliable foreign diplomatic advices received in Ankara from Teheran, says Mr. Martin Agronsky broadcasting from Ankara.

In both the replies the Iranians have protested that British and Russian representations with regard to the German threat to Iranian independence were unjustified.

The Iranians have, however, offered to expel a small number of Germans.

It is not specified whether they hold any important positions.

It has previously been learnt that preliminary verbal communications from the Iranian authorities have not been of a nature calculated to satisfy the British "demarche". Nothing has yet transpired as to the nature of the reply but it can be pointed out that there was a tendency on the part of the Iranian authorities, when their attention was first called to the serious menace constituted by these numerous German 'Fifth Columnists' on the Iranian soil, to treat the matter rather lightly.

Apparently by announcing that a dozen or more Germans had left the country, they hoped that the subject would be dropped. This attitude of indifference, whether real or assumed, is not one that can be accepted, as the second British note testified.

As Cat's Paw

It is clear that Germany is trying to use Iran as a cat's paw in the same manner as they used Iraq and Syria where German intrigues led to considerable unnecessary bloodshed.

Neither Great Britain nor Russia have any designs upon Iranian Autonomy.

Complete disinterestedness of British policy has just been once again officially declared in the eight-point programme of the historic meeting of President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

Russia has also welcomed this eight-point programme which formally renounces any ideas of territorial aggrandisement.

While British policy will be directed by these considerations it is in no way directed against the people or the Sovereign of Iran but rather will save them from German machinations which have proved so fatal to the Sovereignty and independence of other states enveloped by Hitler's 'New Order.'

German excitement over the attitude of Great Britain and Russia is easily comprehensible and every effort of German propaganda is being utilised to compromise the situation.

It is worthy of note that the British and Russian Governments are in perfect understanding as to their attitude over this question.—Reuter.

German Women Leave Teheran

ISTANBUL, Aug. 23.

The first effect of the energetic Anglo-Russian attitude against Iran's toleration of Nazi infiltration is that 18 German women, wives of Nazis, so-called specialists residing in Iran, arrived this morning from Teheran.

The families of other Germans established in Iran are also expected in Turkey shortly.—Reuter.

NAZI SOLDIER KILLED IN PARIS

All Frenchmen Arrested For "Any Cause", Considered As Hostages

LONDON, August 22.

All Frenchmen under arrest in occupied France "for any cause" are now considered as hostages following the killing of a Nazi soldier in Paris on Thursday.

A "number corresponding to the gravity of the crime will be shot if another act of this kind" occurs, states an order issued on Friday by the German Commander-in-Chier of occupied France.

The edict comes into effect tomorrow.—Reuter.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC DEFENCE BOARD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

Vice-President Wallace has announced the appointment of Mr. Milo Perkins as Executive Director of the Economic Defence Board. He will be the Chief Executive Officer of the Board appointed by President Roosevelt to co-ordinate the economic side of defence including supplies to England and the Allies.—Reuter.

Japanese-French-Thai Frontier Commission

SAIGON, August 22.

Questions of procedure were dealt with when the mixed Japanese-French -Thai Commission, which is to delimit the frontier between Thailand and Indo-China held ts opening session at Town Hall here yesterday (Thursday).

It was decided to appoint two sub-commitees one to study the actual delimitation and other to deal with the demilitarised zone. Demilitarisation is the immediate problem whereas one year is allowed for the final demarcation of frontier.—Reuter.

36 NAZI LEADERS ARRESTED IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 22.

THIRTY-SIX PROMINENT NAZIS WERE ARRESTED HERE ON FRIDAY.

The arrest of 36 Nazi leaders was ordered on Friday morning by the Criminal Judge M. Vasquez on charges of malversation of funds and illicit association.

Those hitherto arrested include Heinrich Wollberg, President of the German Winter Aid, whose lecture at the German Embassy, when he proposed an anti-Argentine plan, provoked recent discussions in the Chamber of Deputies, Charles Brandt, Leader of the Federation of German Societies and also, it is reported, Ferdinand Ellhorst, a prominent leader of the Nazi Association of Argentina and Ernst Korn, Director of the Federation of German Benevolent Societies.

A message from La Plata says Judge Bunge has ordered a police enquiry to find the authors of the crime in which a nine-year-old boy, George Balis, was found hanged at his home.

The boy's father, a poor railway worker, had refused to pay contribution to the Nazis who requested it for the German Red Cross.

The boy's fate is now suspected to have been avengeful act by the Gestapo.

It is unofficially stated that the Nazis detained now number 20.

The police are not making a statement but it is reliably learned that the arrest are made on charges of malversation due to discovery by the court that the accounts show that the so-called benevolent funds, including winter help were handed to the German embassy and used for subsidising the newspaper "Pampero" and remitted to Germany and German prisoners in Australia.—Reuter.

"Temporary Victory On Ocean"

190 Fighting Ships Of Allied Navies Fight Side By Side With British

LONDON, August 23.

"Side by side with the British navy a formidable force of 190 fighting ships, manned by 1,200 officers and 13,000 men, are waging the war at sea. They are gallant ships of first rate seamen of the Allied navies." said the First Lord Mr. A. V. Alexander in a broadcast on Friday describing how they were taking their full share of the hazardous work of convoy escort, minesweeping and anti-submarine patrols.

"Day and night, in all weathers they take their turn of duty on all fours with our own ships of their own class," he said.

"So the Allied navies are not merely token forces but strong and welcome reinforcements which came to us at a critical time," he declared. He added that Allied merchant shipping strength was Dutch 480 vessels, Norwegian 720 French 92, Belgian 44, Greek 240 and Polish 32.

"At least a temporary victory," was how Major Sunde, Norwegian Shipping Minister, broadcasting from London on Friday night described the recent improvement in the Atlantic shipping position.

"Without exaggeration, it is possible to say that during the last two months the ocean trade to England has gone relatively undisturbed."—Reuter.

WINDFALL FOR VON THERMANN!

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 23.

Evening papers say the German Ambassador von Thermann received 820,000 pesos, the destination of which is the subject of further investigation.—Reuter.

Turkish Premier Receives British Envoy

ANKARA, Aug. 23.

Doctor Reyfik Saydam, the Turkish Prime Minister to-day received the British Ambassador, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugen, who was accompanied by Lord Carlisle.

Turkish Ambassador Dead

TEHERAN, Aug. 22.

Saud Davaz, Turkish Ambassador to Iran, died to-day of apoplexy.—Reuter.

FRONTIER CONGRESS M.L.A. RESIGNS

PESHAWAR, August 22.

Pir Mohammad Kamran, who was elected to the Provincial Assembly from Hazara district on the Congress ticket, has resigned from the Congress Party. A letter of resignation is being sent to Dr. Khan Sahib, leader of the party.

It is understood that the Congress Party will take up the matter at its next meeting.—United Press.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN INDIA TOO!

MADRAS, August 23.

To meet A.R.P. requirements, it is understood, the Government are having under consideration a daylight saving scheme by which it is proposed to advance the clock by about one hour all over India. Details of the scheme, it is learnt, have been furnished by the Government of India to the Provincial Governments for their consideration and views.—A. P.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 23.

All offices, courts and institutions will remain closed to-day in celebration of the Hyderabad Independence Day. No official function will take place this year on account of the war.—United Press.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 2, 1997
Muslim: Rajab 30, 1360
Parsi: Aspandarmad 24, 1310
Sunrise: 6h. 22m.
Sunset: 7h. 1m.
Hightide: 0-31, 13-00
Lowtide: 6-30, 19-05

ANTI-FASCIST TRADE UNIONS' COUNCIL: A meeting of the members of the Committee, Anti-Fascist Trade Unions' Council, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to chalk out a plan for the Anti-Fascist Labour Conference to be soon held at Bombay.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Mr. V. B. Karnik will deliver a lecture on "Wars" at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday) in the Political Study Class of the Bombay Radical Democratic Party at the office of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Neptune Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Under the auspices of the Association, H. H. Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya Swami of Goverdhan Math, Puri, will deliver in English in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m., his last lecture on "Hinduism and Nationalism".

SHARADA MANDIR: The Sharada Mandir High School for Girls celebrated the Matridin on Thursday, when Mrs. C. A. Hate presided and delivered a speech stressing the importance of the mother and her manifold duties.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY INSTITUTION OLD BOYS' UNION: A general meeting of the members of the Union will be held at 10 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the B. J. P. C. Institution, Queen's Road.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MEETING: A public meeting of the depressed classes of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Chowpatty to protest against the levy of "Jyada Judi" on Watans. Mr. R. R. Bhole, M.L.A. will preside and Messrs. S. V. Jadhav and Karandikar will address.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Under the auspices of the Radical Democratic Party, Bombay, a discourse will be held on "The National and International Situation", at Neptune Building, 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day (Sunday). Mr. V. B. Karnik, the General Secretary, All-India Radical Democratic Party, will open the discussion.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Builder of Character" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, BANDRA: The annual general meeting of the National Library, Bandra, adiourned on the 17th August for want of quorum, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.).

K. D. GAUD BRAHMIN CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY: The extraordinary meeting and the annual general meeting of the above said Society will be held to-day (Sunday) in the Library Hall, Nivas, Girgaum at 3 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) respectively.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: A lecture on "Life of Shri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu" will be delivered to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji, 448 Sandhurst Road, near Prarthana Samaj.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY: The opening ceremony of the Free Reading Room and Library of the Billawar Association will be performed by Sheth Madhavlal M. Bhatt, J.P. to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at 17 Raghunath Dadaji Street, Fort, Bombay.

SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALABHUVAN: On behalf of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Kalabhuvan, there will be a weekly programme to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. in the Kalabhuvan Hall at Vahidina Mansion, Poibawdi, Parel, when Prof. Yeshwantrao, Sangeet, Keshari, will deliver a lecture on "Why film music is appreciated."

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION: A meeting of Municipal workers of 'A' Ward Road Dept. was held near Rex Cinema, Fort, on Thursday, when a resolution was passed requesting the Mayor and the Municipal Corporation to grant an adequate increase in dearness allowance and also to all Municipal employees earning wages below Rs. 100 p.m.

TRANSHIPMENT OF MAILS: The following Press Communique is issued by the P. M. G.: "The B. B. and C. I. Railway having arranged for the transhipment of passengers for and from Ahmedabad and beyond at the site of the breach between Mehmedabad and Kanij with effect from the 23rd August 1941 the mails for and from Ahmedabad, Kathiawar, Cutch and Marwad are also being transhipped and carried by rail from the same date instead of by motor bus via Nadiad, Kapadwanj and Talod. The mails for Ahmedabad from Bombay side are delivered on the next day while those for Kathiawar on the 3rd day".

MOTHERS' DAY CELEBRATION.—The 27th Mothers' Day will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) by the Mothers' Day League at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Charni Road, and by the Aryan Excelsior League at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Janardhan Raghoba Vanamali Hall, Chhabildas Road, Dadar, when Dewan Bahadur P. B. Joshi and Dr. A. N. Dandekar memorial Prizes and sweets will be distributed.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Return of Frank James". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Man Made Monster". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Four Mothers". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Lucky Partner". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Adam Had Four Sons". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Bambaiwali". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
PATHE—"Sister". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Charanoki-Dasi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Holiday in Bombay". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Akela". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardesi". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.

Opening Ceremony Of Library

The inaugural opening ceremony of Desha Bhakta Karnad Sada Shiva Rao Kannada Library and Free Reading Room will take place to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Dadar Hindu Gymkhana, Shivaji Park, Dadar. Sjt. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President, B. P. C. C., will declare the Library and Free Reading Room open. Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy will preside.

STUDENTS' MUSIC CIRCLE: Under the auspices of the R. R. C. Music Circle, there will be a vocal concert by Roshanara Begam to-day (Sunday) in the Ramnarain Ruia College at 4 p.m.

SHRI TATVADNYAN MANDAL: Under the auspices of Shri Tatvadnyan Mandal, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at Shri Vithai Mandir, Vaidyawadi, Thakurdwar Road Shri Goswami 108 Shri Dikshitji Maharaj will speak on "Indian Philosophy."

DIVINE SERVICE: Rao Saheb Vamanrao Sohoni will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE, MATUNGA: A discourse in Kannada will be given by Mr. N. V. S. Iyengar on "Sri's Gadayuddha" at the National Kannada Educational Society's School, in Chandavarkar Road, Matunga, G.I.P. to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Under the auspices of the above, Srimathi Lalitha Venkatram, (Radio Musician) will give a performance on "Bhajan" to-day (Sunday) from 4 to 6 p.m.

BENE ISRAEL YOUTH DAY: The Youth Day will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at the Kadoorie School Hall, Mazagaon at 3-30 p.m. President-elect: J. Samson, B.Sc.

ISMAILIA CO-OPERATIVE GENERAL STORES LTD.: The opening ceremony of the Ismailia Co-op. General Stores Ltd. will be performed by Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Rehem Castle, Sandhurst Road East.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION: The annual general meeting of the members of the Association will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at 311, Tardeo Road, Nana's Chowk, Bombay 7. The President will be 'At Home' to members at the same place at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

KANNADA SABHA, DADAR: That "Inter-communal marriages are conducive to communal harmony" will be the subject for a public debate in Kannada under the auspices of 'Kannada Sabha, Dadar' to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chubildas High School, Dadar, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SANGHA: The seventh anniversary of the above, will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall under the presidentship of Sjt. N. V. Shrinivas Murti, Executive Engineer, Presidency Division.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, the members of the Society will meet to-day (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m. at Jacob Circle Tram Terminus.

YOUNG DAIWADNYA UNION: Under the auspices of the above Union, "Mother's Day" will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) in the 'Wagle Memorial Hall' Kandewadi, Girgaum. Mrs. Manoramabai Phadke will preside and Mr. B. V. Chitre, Miss Shakuntala Gharpure, Miss Chandrakala Pitale and Mr. P. M. Gidh will speak.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE: A meeting of the Circle will be held to-day (Sunday) when Prof. J. C. P. d'Andrade and Prof. M. F. Colaco will address the members and guests on "The Art of Debating" at 5 p.m. at the City High School, Thakurdwar.

SAHITYA-SANSAD ANNUAL GATHERING: The annual gathering of the Sahitya-Sansad will take place to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at Shri Sunderbai Hall, Carnegy Road, when Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside. There is a variety entertainment programme.

Sardar Need Not Undergo Operation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A board of eight eminent physicians and surgeons who examined Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel both yesterday and today have expressed the opinion that it is not necessary to perform a surgical operation at present.

In a statement issued after the examination they say:

"Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was further examined this morning at the Poly-Clinic.

As a result of the examination, surgical interference is not at present contemplated.

His general condition, though weak, is satisfactory and local and general treatment is prescribed."

The statement is signed by the following doctors:—

Dr. P. C. Barucha, T. O. Shah, N. D. Patel, R. N. Cooper, Jivaraj Mehta, M. N. Desai, Jenabhai Desai, S. S. Patel.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—Telegrams to and from Syria and Lebanon are now permitted subject to the usual conditions

GITA CLASS: Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on 'Bhagawat Geeta' at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI: Swami Sambuddhanand will hold his weekly classes on the Teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

GOANS CONDOLE POET'S DEATH: Under the auspices of the Instituto Luso-Indiano, the Goa Hindu Association, Gomantak Hindu Vidyarthi Mandal, Daivadnya B. Samaj, Gomantak Maratha Samaj, Goa Congress Committee, Goa Kamgar Sangh and Gomantak Praja Mandal, a public meeting of all Goans will be held at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) to mourn the death of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. Prof. R. N. Welingkar, Prof. V. N. Naik, Prof. S. S. Kavlekar and others will speak on the occasion. Prof. J. C. P. d'Andrade will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHINCHPOKLI.—Under the auspices of the "E" Ward (Byculla) District Congress Committee, public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Shri Laxminarayan Vyayamshala Chinchpokli, Arthur Road, to explain the "Present Political "Situation" Sjt. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President B. P. C. C. will preside and Syts. M. B. Vora, Prabhu Master, Bhau Saheb Palse, M. Sitaram Naik, R. D. Singh and Waman Mahadeo Deshpande will speak

ALL-INDIA IRON & HARDWARE MERCHANTS' CONFERENCE.—This Conference will be held to-day and tomorrow (Sunday and Monday) at the Framji Cawasji Institute Hall, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. It is of an All-India character and will deliberate on the important issue of the effects on the iron and hardware trade in India resulting from the enactment of the Iron & Steel (Control of Distribution Order 1941). Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A., will preside

BOMBAY RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Under the auspices of the Radical Democratic Party, Bombay, a public meeting will be held on Chowpatty to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in connection with the collection of Anti-Fascist War Fund for the Defence of Soviet Russia. The meeting will be addressed by, among others, Messrs. V. B. Karnik, Rajaram Pande, Tajuddin Ajmeri, G. H. Kale and Mrs. Maniben Kara.

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Sat., Sun., Tues., at 1-15 p.m.
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ZANANA SHOW
On Wed., 2 p.m. (Marathi)
ATRE PICTURES' Victory Hit
Charano-ki-Dasi
Hindi - Payachi Dasi - Marathi
10th WEEK at
NEW WEST END
Today & Tues., HINDI: 4-30 10 p.m.
MARATHI 2, 7-15 p.m.

ZANANA SHOW
On Thurs., & Fri., 1 p.m. (Marathi)
NAVYUG'S Social Gem
Amrit
Drawing Holiday Crowds In
10th WEEK at
CENTRAL
Today & Tuesday Hindi 4, 7 p.m.
MARATHI: 1, 9-45 p.m.

7th WEEK
RANJIT'S GREAT SOCIAL
SHADI
Directed by
JAYANT DESAI
Daily at 4, 7, 10 p. m.
Mat. on Sat., Sun. & Tuesday at 1 p. m.
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MAJESTIC
CINEMA—Girgaum
3 Shows Daily 4, 7 & 9-45.
Matinee at 1-30 on Sat., Sun. & Hol

REAL TEACHING OF ISLAM

Ahrar Tabliq Conference President On Greatest Need Of The Day

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22.

A call to Muslims to realise the full significance of Islamic injunctions and live up to them was the keynote of the presidential address delivered by Sahibzada Faizal Hassan at the first open session of the All-India Ahrar Tabliq Conference to-night. The Conference was well-attended.

Islamic religion, said the speaker, preached the gospel of brotherhood. The need of the hour in India to-day, he declared, was that Hindus and Muslims must live as members of a common brotherhood. It behoved the Muslims to practise what their religion had taught them all these years. Muslims could not fight for their rights unless they knew what these rights were, and this presupposed a thorough study of main principles of their religion.

The President appealed to Muslims to do nothing that would vitiate the present atmosphere of communal discord in the country. Unity among the people was the greatest need, and Muslims and Hindus had to live and work together if the common objective were to be reached. He compared the educational and cultural progress in the west with that in Islamic countries and drew attention to the main features of Islamic culture.

The Conference will reassemble to-morrow evening.—A. P.

TERRITORIAL UNITS FOR REGULAR ARMY

SIMLA, August 23.

Following the decision announced in June to convert Indian territorial units into a Regular Army, some 26 units of the Indian Territorial Force brought into being on different dates after the outbreak of war have been disembodied.

A notification in the "Gazette of India" this week cancels with effect from September 15 previous notifications issued in this connection.—A. P.

Dr. Naidu To Visit Bombay And Wardha

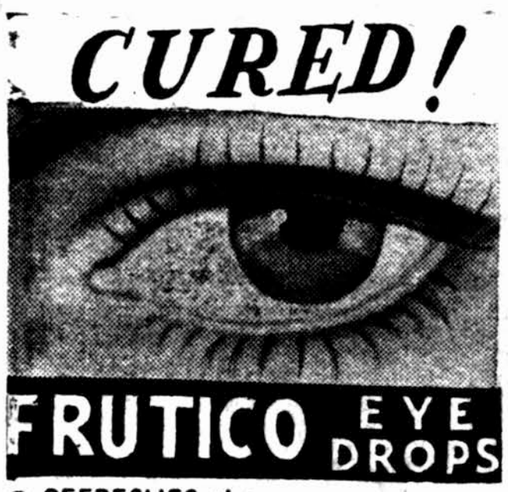
NEW DELHI, August 23

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, General Secretary of the All India Hindu Mahasabha, left for Madras this evening. 'En route' Dr. Naidu will visit Wardha. Nasik and Bombay.—A. P.

Burma Minister On Far Eastern Situation

SINGAPORE, August 22

Burma viewed with concern Japan's movements in Indo-China, said U. Tharrawaddy Maung, Burmese Minister of Health and Public Works on his arrival here to-day. He added that the Far-Eastern situation was very grave but Burma too was well prepared. The Minister is accompanied by Colonel M. L. Treston, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Director of Medical Services in Burma. They are on a special mission to study civil medical defence schemes in Malaya.—Reuter.



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Harijans Stand At Bay

Will Resist Increased Tax With All Their Might

Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj, a Depressed Class leader has issued the following statement to the Press:—

The Conference of the Depressed Classes recently held at Sinner under the Presidentship of Dr. Ambedkar has shown beyond doubt to what great pitch the Mahar community has been exasperated over the tax proposed to be levied by the Government on the Mahar Watans. In this connection Dr. Ambedkar has sent a memorial to the Government. The memorial contains an exhaustive history of the Watan property in Maharashtra and conclusively proves the unjust treatment meted out to the Mahar Watans.

While the Deshmukhs and the Deshpandes who were the District and Taluka officers in Peshwa Rule have been relieved of their duties and yet have been enjoying their Watan-property even to this day, the Mahars are not only being compelled to do their service but an additional tax called "the Judi" is proposed to be levied on them.

Is it not gross injustice one may ask? Why should not the Government relieve the Mahars also from their duties as they have done in the case of other Watandars. Why should not the system of work on basis of cash payment be resorted to?

RANK SLAVERY

To keep the community tied to the Watan service and to reduce their emoluments by the levy of an additional tax is something more than rank slavery. No wonder the Mahar community has risen like one man to protest against this injustice and has voiced its determination to resist the proposed tax with all their might no matter what sacrifices they have to undergo in the course of the ordeal.

We appeal to the Government not to exasperate any more the Depressed Classes who have already been subjected to humiliating wrongs by their own people for several generations.

The Depressed Classes are a community at bay and any further injustice done to it is sure to drive it to adopt the extreme measure of no tax campaign.

The Depressed Classes have not yet despaired of the sympathetic attitude of the Government and we do hope that the Government will specify the community by announcing their intention to abandon the proposed levy of the "Judi" on the Mahar Watans.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE AT POONA

POONA, Aug. 22.

A three day session of the Poona Women's Conference commenced here this evening at the Gokhale Hall under the presidentship of Mrs. Billimoria of Bombay. About 600 women delegates were present.

The Conference passed two condolence resolutions moved from the chair on the death of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Lord Willingdon.

Miss Wadia then gave brief account of the work done the Indian Women's Council since 1925.

Mrs. Annapurna Deshmukh, M.L.A., inaugurated the Conference. She said that the Hindu Law as it related to women must be framed by women themselves and criticised the growing tendency amongst educated unmarried girls to marry an already married man and thus depriving one of their sisters of her happy married life. She also advocated the necessity for a legislation for the right of divorce for Hindu women.—A. P.

In pursuance of the instructions of All-India Kisan Sabha, Comrade Piara Singh, Secretary of Punjab Kisan Committee, has issued a circular to all the subordinate Kisan committees to observe "Kisan Week" in the first week of September during which Soviet Dav and Political Prisoners Day will also be observed.—United Press.

TRIANGULAR CONTEST FOR ANEY'S SEAT

NAGPUR, August 23.

The political parties in Berar are busy setting up candidates for the seat in the Central Assembly to be vacated by Mr. M. S. Aney.

The Nationalist Party will, it appears, select Mr. R. A. Kanetkar, as their candidate Mr. R. S. Ruiker has written a letter to Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesher seeking his permission to set up Dr. Sivajirao Patwardhan as a Forward Bloc candidate. Congress circles are also planning to put up Mr. Wamanrao Joshi if Mahatma Gandhi would agree to the seat being contested on behalf of the Congress.—United Press.

3,000 WORKERS AND CITIZENS CONCLUDE SOVIET AID WEEK

The Secretary, Soviet Aid Committee, writes:—

The conclusion of the Soviet Aid Week was marked by the huge rally of about 3,000 workers and citizens of Bombay, at De Lisle Road Maidan on the 20th August.

Two resolutions were passed: One proposed by Salvi, and seconded by Savant, condemning the Nazi aggression on U.S.S.R., congratulating the Red Army and the peoples of Russia on their brave stand, and wishing the Soviet Union, which had established a unique civilisation, success.

They also stressed that the very existence of U.S.S.R. was an inspiration to all the exploited peoples of the world, and that it was the duty of every lover of Freedom to help the Soviet Union.

The second resolution moved by Vaze and seconded by Abhyankar, condemned the assault of the police on the students of Bombay, and congratulating the latter on their brave and peaceful conduct.

The meeting was also addressed by two Englishmen, Messrs. Hunt and Dobson. who explained the significance of Soviet Russia to-day to all the toiling masses and said: "It is our duty to support the Soviet Union, and we can best do it by rallying round the Soviet Aid Committee, which is doing its part in Bombay.

Facilities For Physical Education Not Availed Of

GOVT.'S WARNING TO HEADS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"It has been noticed that schools in Bombay Province are not taking full advantage of the facilities afforded by the Government for training in physical education at the Training Institute for Physical Education at Kandivli. The majority of secondary schools have not yet a Kandivli Diploma holder on the teaching staff. Others rest content with having one such teacher and others with deputing teachers for the short term courses in physical education.

The attention of the heads of all secondary schools has time and again been drawn to the need for having at least one fully trained Kandivli teacher on their staff. The Government views with grave concern the failure of the schools to make adequate and satisfactory arrangements for physical instruction and will be reluctantly compelled to withhold the physical education grant and reduce the amount of the general educational grant, otherwise admissible to schools which do not send teachers for training to the Training Institute for Physical Education at Kandivli.

The Institute re-opens as usual on September 1 but in order that the schools should have enough time to arrange for the deputation of suitable teachers for training this year, admissions to the Institute will continue to be made up to September 30.

With a view to encouraging private candidates and graduate teachers to undergo training at Kandivli, the Government wishes it to be known that graduates of the Kandivli Institute will be treated exactly in the same manner as regards pay, prospects and status as graduates holding the Secondary Teachers' Certificate or the Diploma in Teaching (Bombay)."

"MOTHER'S DAY" AT BAL MOHAN VIDYA MANDIR

The Bal Mohan Vidya Mandir, Shivaji Park, Dadar, observed "Mother's Day", in the hall of the Hindu Gymkhana, on Friday morning. Mr. S. P. Varde presided.

The school children gave a programme of mass drill, songs, etc.

Mr. S. D. Rege, Superintendent of the School and other teachers explained to the children their duty towards their mothers, including language and country, as the greater mothers of man.

Mr. Varde urged the importance of observing such days every year.

The function terminated with the distribution of sweets to the children by Mrs. Indirabai Varde.

NARAYAN RAJU SENTENCED

TADEPALLIGUDEM. (By Mail)

Mr. Dandu Narayana Raju, M.L.A., ex-President of the West Godavari District Board and District Congress Committee who offered Satyagraha on August 6 at Narsapur for the second time has been sentenced to a year's R.I. and a fine of Rs. 500 in default to three months' additional R.I. by the Joint Magistrate Narsapur. He was recommended 'A' class.

IRAN'S SPORTS CONTINGENT FOR KABUL

PESHAWAR, August 22.

For the first time in history Iran has sent a sports contingent to Kabul to participate in the Jashan tournaments commencing on August 23. The Iranians were entertained at a garden party at the Afghan War Ministry yesterday.—A. P.

GENUINE KHADI FOR UNIFORMS

Calcutta Corporation's Decision

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

The Calcutta Corporation held a special meeting this evening to discuss the resolution regarding the supply of Khaddar uniform for the Corporation staff, which gave rise to a controversy at the meeting held on July 16 last over the question of tenders. The resolution that day adopted decided to accept tenders from the All-India Spinners' Association and its affiliated bodies and from one non-affiliated Muslim firm.

To-day's meeting rescinded the same resolution and decided to place orders for Khaddar only with the All-India Spinners' Association to ensure genuine Khadi.

The Muslim League Coalition Party did not participate in the voting.

MAHATMA'S REPLY

Mr. A. R. Siddiqui, who presided in the absence of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor, told the House that he had received letters from Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Sankerlal Banker regarding his remarks of July 16 as reported in the Press, that the All-India Spinners' Association dealt with Japanese Khaddar. He also informed that his reply was that his observations had been misinterpreted.—United Press.

A.-I. HARIJAN CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DEHRA DUN, August 23

The All-India Harijan Conference will be held at Garhmokteshawar on November 2, 3 and 4 under the presidentship of Mr. Shiva Raj, M.L.A. (Central).

The Conference will chalk out a programme for the economic and educational progress of the Harijans and devise means for checking the tendency among the Harijans to convert themselves to other religions, the moment their burden of oppression become heavier and unbearable.

Shrimati Lekhwati Jain, ex-M.L.C., of the Punjab, and Choudhury Girdhari Lal of Dehra Dun, have been elected Chairman and General Secretary of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

SPIRIT REVIVED

General Sir Tom Bridges, who died recently, rallied his troops with a tin whistle and toy drum during the retreat from Mons in the last war

The incident happened at St. Quentin. Hundreds of British troops worn out with fatigue, were ready to surrender.

General Bridges took his trumpeter into a shop and bought a toy drum and whistle. Round and round the fountain, where the men were lying, they marched, playing The British Grenadiers and Tipperary, and beating the drum like mad.

The men laughed and cheered then got to their feet again, fell into rank and moved off into the night to the music of the improvised band, which they reinforced with a few mouth organs.

Health Conditions In Presidency

The health conditions in the Bombay Province for the week ended August 16th were as under

Plague:—Plague figures during the week were 176 cases and 83 deaths against 177 cases and 75 deaths reported and 241-119 revised figures for the previous week.

Cholera:—The cholera figures of cases and deaths were 805-404 against 1,222-531 reported and 1,527-651 revised figures for the previous week.

Smallpox:— The provincial figures of attacks and deaths from smallpox were 29-7 against 47-9 reported and 69-11 revised figures for the previous week.

"Food Adulteration Act": The Bombay Municipality filed 81 cases. Forty-five cases—40 of milk adulteration and 5 of butter—were decided and fines amounting to Rs. 1,478 recovered.

"Public Health Laboratory, Poona: The number of samples analysed at the Public Health Laboratory at Poona during the week was 397:—125 for bacteriological examination and 272 for chemical examination. The number of food samples analysed was 33 of which 16 were found to be non-genuine.

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Aug. 23.

The inaugural ceremony of the Hyderabad Journalists Association will be performed by Sir Akbar Hydari on August 26 when a farewell address will be presented to him.—United Press.

BLACK FLAGS FOR D. P. I.

Pandemonium Follows Students Demonstration At Amraoti

AMRAOTI, August 23.

A large number of students of local schools and the King Edward College observed a strike to-day, and staged a black-flag demonstration against Mr. F. P. Tostevin, Director of Public Instruction, when he visited Amraoti for inspection of schools.

In a pandemonium which followed the demonstration, a few students are reported to have been injured.

The students' grievance is stated to he that last year, when he was the principal of the King Edward College, Mr. Tostevin caused the withholding of the annual examination results of five college students for having taken part in the students' agitation in what is known as "Tale episode". —A. P.

BIHAR STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Radhakrishnan Inaugurates Cultural Section

PATNA, August 23

The Bihar Students' Conference commenced its two-day session here this morning.

Inaugurating the cultural section of the Conference, Dr. Radhakrishnan welcomed the idea of associating a cultural section with social and political movements.

He defined culture as capacity to regard the individual in a society as an essential entity and said "What is wrong with the world to-day is not that we lack intellectual and moral achievements. We lack a sense of direction in the system with which we can adjust these achievements.

Referring to the cry of freedom raised frequently he said that it was a portmanteau expression and included various forms of freedom such as economic, political, legal and constitutional. All these were essential for the development of a people or a nation. But political sovereignty, legal and constitutional rights could be subordinated before the idea of a league of nations. Only one kind of freedom could on no account be bartered away and that was cultural and spiritual freedom.

The modern world, he regretted looked upon the State as a colossal organisation to which the human soul is sacrificed in the name of social patterns.—A.P.

REMISSIONS IN AUNDH STATE

Appasaheb On Working Of New Constitution

WARDHA, August 23.

In a press interview here, Mr. Appasaheb Pant, Prime Minister of Aundh State, who has been holding consultation with Mahatma Gandhi, said that the new constitution of the State was working well, and he found no difficulty. The Government had granted remission or suspension of revenue to the extent of one lakh of rupees, and also intended to effect a reduction in the agricultural debts by a new bill which was now before the Aundh Legislature.—A. P

Sec. 144 In Dacca

DACCA, August 23.

In view of the Janmashtami procession, fixed for August 25 and 26 the District Magistrate to-day issued Orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting carrying of lathis, daggers, knives, fire arms, or any weapon of offence in any public place from August 24 to August 31.

No permits issued previously for carrying weapons will be valid for August 25 and 26.—A P

Afghan Ambassador "Explains" It

PESHAWAR, Aug. 23.

Mohamed Nowroz Khan, the Afghan Ambassador to Teheran arrived in Kabul yesterday via Herat and Kandhar.

It is explained that he has come merely for the Afghan Independence festival which commences to-day.—A. P.

Thakkar To Tour South India

AHMEDABAD, August 23.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Secretary of the All-India Harijan Seva Sangh arrived here to-day to see the Harijan uplift activities of the Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh. He is leaving to-morrow on a tour of South India.—A. P.

Reduction In

EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS' EMOLUMENTS

SIMLA, August 23.

The Public Accounts Committee yesterday examined the Appropriation Accounts of the grants and apropriation for which the Home Department and the Department of External Affairs are responsible.

The Committee was informed that all members of the expanded Executive Council would now draw a salary of Rs. 5,500 per mensem, instead of Rs. 6,666 which was what members at present drew.

The old members of the Council had voluntarily agreed to their salaries being reduced to the level of that of their new colleagues.

A. R. P. COSTS

The Committee learnt that there had recently been a large expansion in A. R. P. activities in areas which were considered to be vulnerable to air attack. The Government of India were maintaining a considerable technical staff for advisory and supervisory purposes. The expenditure on air raid precautions, which had hitherto been borne solely by the centre, was now being shared between the centre and provinces in accordance with an agreed arrangements.

It was stated that the scheme for the establishment of an All-India Medical College at Delhi had been postponed for the present owing to the financial stringency caused by the war.—A. P.

'CHARTER OF HUMAN LIBERTY'

Ceylon State Council To Ask For Immediate Assurance

COLOMBO, August 19.

The Roosevelt-Churchill eight-point declaration is warmly welcomed in a resolution that has been given notice of in the Ceylon State Council by Mr. A. Ratnayake, who says:

"This declaration in which the two countries disclaim territorial and material ambitions, will promote closer co-operation among all peoples, restore to weaker peoples their sacred right of free existence and if translated into action, particularly in the British Commonwealth of Nations, will constitute a charter of human liberty.

"This Council therefore requests His Majesty's Government to give effect to the declaration by an immediate assurance that the proposals for full self-government will be granted to this country".—A. P

A. I. Muslim Girl Students' Conference?

NEW DELHI, August 23

Efforts are being made by the Delhi Muslim Students' Federation to organize an All-India Muslim Girl Students' Conference at Delhi during the month of November.

Begum Azaz Rasul, Deputy Speaker, U. P. Council, is being approached to preside over the Conference and to Miss Jinnah to inaugurate the Conference.—A.P.

Mahi In Floods

NADIAD, August 23.

Considerable damage has been caused to cultivation in villages on both the banks of river Mahi, which has been swollen.

The floods were caused by an incessant heavy rainfall.—A P

Silk Fabrics For Parachutes

NEW DELHI, August 23

The question of production of silk fabrics suitable for the manufacture of parachutes in India was discussed at a conference held in New Delhi yesterday.

It is learnt that no definite conclusion was arrived at the Conference. It is understood samples of silk fabrics submitted by the Department of Industries, Bengal, was also examined.—A P

BARODA STUDENTS' PROTEST

(From A Correspondent).

BARODA: August 22.

A large meeting of students of Baroda was organised under the joint auspices of the Baroda Students' Brotherhood and the Vidyarthi Mitra Mandal to protest against the high-handedness of the police against the students of Bombay. Mr. Pranlal Munshi presided. Prominent students made speeches protesting against the anti-student attitude of the University.

Two resolutions were passed, the one condemning the University for inviting Sir Maurice Gwyer at the Convocation and the other denouncing the illegitimate action of the police authorities against the demonstration of the students in Bombay and supporting the demand of certain well-known citizens for an independent enquiry.

LONDON PLANS OF TAGORE MEMORIAL

Proposals Of Shaw, Wells, Priestley And Huxley

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw in a letter to Mr. B. B. Ray Chaudhuri, Joint Secretary with Mr. P. B. Seal of the London Tagore Society, says, "I think Sir William Rothenstein painted a portrait of Tagore. It should be hung in one of our public galleries. Lectureships, hospital beds and the like will only make his name a pretext for cadging a present to ourselves. The only disinterested alternative to a picture or a statue is an edition 'de luxe' of his works to be presented to all great national libraries. The subscription list for the remaining copies would defray some of the cost."

Mr. H. G. Wells in a letter to the Tagore Society says: "There is a very great need for an intelligent study of the history of India. The endowment of a chair devoted to that purpose would be very real service to both India and West."

Letters from Mr. J. B. Priestley and Mr. Aldous Huxley support the suggestion of a Tagore lectureship at the Oxford and Harvard Universities. A Tagore memorial meeting organised by the India and Tagore Societies will be held in London on September 13 under the chairmanship of Sir Francis Younghusband.—Reuter.

Allahabad Citizens Condole Tagore's Death

ALLAHABAD, August 22.

The citizens of Allahabad met at the Mayo Hall this evening to condole the death of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru presided.

The meeting adopted a resolution which, while recording profound sorrow at the passing away of the Poet, observed that Dr. Tagore's insistence on the nobler side of human nature, his sustained efforts for mutual understanding and cultural relations between nations and his devotion to peace and goodwill gave him among world thinkers a position of much distinction and splendour.—United Press

Govt. Donate Rs. 25,000 For Viswa Bharati

According to the Simla correspondent of the "Hindustan Standard" the Central Government have sanctioned a sum of rupees twenty-five thousand from the current year's budget for Tagore's Viswa Bharati at Santiniketan. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai was able to convey the Government decision to the Poet before his death

Art Exhibition Opened By Governor At Poona

POONA, August 22.

H E. the Governor of Bombay opened this evening the sixteenth Poona Art Exhibition held under the auspices of the Bombay Art Society in the Wadia College. H. E. Lady Lumley was also present His Excellency was received by Mr. H F Knight, who is the Chairman of the Bombay Art Society and was conducted round the stands.

S'r Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of the Federal Court of India, paid a visit to the exhibition.—

Argentine Purchases Axis Ship

BUENOS AIRES: August 23.

After a short meeting over which the Acting President, Senor Castillo, presided, the Cabinet approved of the purchase of eight Italian ships now lying idle in Argentine harbours with option, confirmable after the war, to purchase eight others.

Meanwhile, negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of four German and two Danish vessels

Senor Castillo emphasised the importance of the transaction in enabling the Argentine to realise her old ambition to possess a merchant fleet.—Reuter.

SIMLA: August 23.

Several immediate awards (of Military Cross) have been made by the Commander-in-Chief, Middle-East, in connection with the fighting in the Sollum-Halfaya-Capuzzo triangle during June. Accompanied by tanks the Rajputana Rifles and Mahrattas advanced across the coastal plain in an attack on Halfaya Pass, which was strongly held by the Germans.—A. P.

POLICING IN CITIES

Should Be Function Of Corporations Or Councils

COLOMBO, August 19.

An interesting discussion took place at the concluding sitting of the Mayors Conference this evening on a motion by Mr. M H Gazdar, Mayor of Karachi, urging that an entertainment allowance must be placed at the disposal of the Mayors for each year to be spent on civic and public entertainments by the Mayors.

Mr. Dahanayake, the Mayor of Galle (Ceylon), said that he was surprised at this proposal emanating from the country of Gandhi and Nehru. He said much of a city's rates came from the poor and he regarded it as shameful that any of that money should be spent on entertainments by Mayors.

Dr. R. Saravanamuthu, the Mayor of Colombo, said the sum was not intended for entertainments for getting personal 'kudos' for the Mayor, but to extend the hospitality of the city to visitors who deserved to be honoured

The resolution was passed, Mr. Dahanayake dissenting.

IMPROVEMENT TRUSTS

At the instance of the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Brahma, the conference decided that wherever Improvement Trusts were in operation, the policy and programme of such trusts should be decided by the local bodies concerned without interference from any other authority.

By another resolution, also at the instance of the Mayor of Calcutta, it was decided that the policing of a city was a function of the City Council or Corporation.

Arising out of a motion by the Mayor of Madras, Mr. Janakiram Chetty, it was decided to invite to the conference ex-Mayors so long as they remained members of their respective Councils or Corporations.

CEYLON LEADS IN CLEANLINESS

Proposing the toast of "Municipalities" at a luncheon given yesterday by him, Mr S W R D Bandranaike, Minister of Local Administration, suggested the establishment of a Local Government Service Commission neither under the control of the Central Government nor of Local Bodies but enjoying the confidence of the people. This, he said would enhance the efficiency of Municipal staff. He and the members of his Executive Committee would do their best to implement the decisions of the Mayors conference

Mr. G. Janakiram Chetty, Mayor of Madras, replying to the toast, said: "We have many things to learn from this Island", particularly with regard to cleanliness in which respect, he added, "Colombo is far ahead of cities in India." "In other respects, too", he continued, "there are many things to be copied and it is a good thing that the Mayors conference was held in Ceylon this year".—A P

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 65,44,696-3-11.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 300 Mr. Donald G. Hill, M.L.A., J.P., (monthly); Messrs. Hill, Son and Knox (monthly); Rs. 156-11 through the Officer Commanding, Reinforcement Camp, Deolali, being the proceeds of a dance held by the Warrant Officers and Sergeants of the Reinforcement Camp Deolali; Rs. 95 the employees of the Century Spg., and Mfg., Co., Ltd. (monthly); through the Mamlatdar, Dapoli, Ratnagiri District; Rs. 83 the mill staff of the Simplex Mills Co Ltd. (monthly); Rs. 99 through the Mamlatdar, Khed, Ratnagiri District; Rs. 77 Mr. J. R. D Choksey; Rs. 99 through the Mamlatdar and Sub-Treasury Officer, Chiplun, Ratnagiri District

For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 99 through the Mamlatdar, Khed, Ratnagiri District; Rs. 95 the employees of the Century Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd. (monthly); Rs. 94-11 through the Mamlatdar, Dapoli, Ratnagiri District; Rs 82-8 the mill staff of the Simplex Mills Co Ltd. (monthly); Rs. 66 the Charni Road Parsi Merchants' War Effort Fund, (12th instalment); Rs. 59-6 through the Mamlatdar and Sub-Treasury Officer Chiplun Ratnagiri District.

For Ambulance Purposes: Rs. 100 through the Officer Commanding and Chief Instructor, I.A.O.C., Training Centre, Armament Wing, Kirkee, being the contribution of Mr. S. R. Gadewar.

Grand total on Saturday: Rs. 65,46,710-2-0

POONA RACES FOURTH DAY

BARODA SCORES TREBLE

Baba Khan's Rich Double

(From Our Racing Correspondent)
POONA, Aug. 23.

The lengthy card of nine events was decided in ideal weather and the moderate crowd had a better day.

Four firm favourites materialised and three of them hail from the popular Baroda stable.

The Arabian Plate Div. II was annexed by Qaid al Furat by a length from Prince Hachim but was placed second on an objection raised by the rider of the second horse. It was a bad start and Sea King, Jaishri and Anid al Iraq lost a couple of lengths.

The Rufford Plate Div. II was won by Sheritoy, the Muslim Jockey, Mahomed Khan astride. Sun Rose and Says You dwelt. Cockade led from Sheritory for the first two furlongs, but when the bend was negotiated Sheritory had a lead of a couple of lengths and the Filly won easily by 2 1|2 lengths.

BABA KHAN'S SOUND JUDGMENT

Baba Khan, the Bangalore Muslim Jockey, steered Saif Bahadur to victory in the Arabian Plate Div. I and rewarded his supporters with Rs. 320 for win and Rs. 101 for place. Jalal Shah was backed down to twos but filled in the fourth place after leading well into the straight. Al Ra'eed, Sidi Barrani and Mujalli were prominent runners. Mujbil Hamid started from behind.

The Baroda bracket was installed raging favourite in the Baroda Plate and Double Oak capably handled by Britt captured this event from the late finishing Miss O. K. The runner-up was none too well at the start. Rathavon again ran forward and should not be neglected next time out.

Gaurishanker from the Baroda bracket scored in the Iraq Plate Div. II. John Wilkes and Ghussun al Ilah were early to the front and indicate they are fit. Qudum al Khair and Subhi Jazira were trailing the field throughout.

Flambeau, Baba Khan astride, won by a neck from Vijai Kumari and thereby credited the Bangalore Jockey with a rich double. Mellowpore, the market choice, was unlucky to have been left at the start. Alan-A-Dale was a winner till a mile and should be backed when running in that distance. Serene Highness was slowly away and was flying at the finish. This filly is worth a following. Anarba unshipped Smart soon after the bend but was lucky to escape unhurt.

The Indian colt, Gay Spaniard squeezed home by a head from Moorsotis in the Dunstall Handicap and completed the Treble for Baroda. Golden Mantle was not in a mood to race.

Sunny Dan won the Rufford Plate by a length from the firm favourite Lion Tamer, Redouble as usual showed great initial speed. Manmohan took no part in the race and Khar was the last to leave the gate.

The much fancied Assaf Mahmud was easy winner in the concluding event. Young Tiger impressed me with a forward run. Hikmat Pasha left the Gate behind others.

Britt and Baba Khan rode a double each and Mahomed Khan Maxwell, Bromley and Roberts scored one win each.

The Daily Double swelled to Rs. 12,635 but had to be carried forward to next meeting as it remained unsolved and also Rs. 3,130 on the Daily Trebie had to be carried forward to the next meeting.

Details :—

THE ARABIAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr Ismail Ibrahim's PRINCE HACHIM 7-6 K B Irani 1
Messrs B S Dalal and N N Sakhidas' QA'ID AL FUURAT 8-5 Mahomed Khan 2
Mr S A Poonawalla's MA'ADI KARB 8-5 cd 7-12 Amir Ahmed 3
Mr A L J Talib's AYHAM 9-1 Jadhav ... 4
All ran.
Won by 1 length, short head, neck.
Time : 1 minute 42 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 85. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 23 and Rs. 76.
Trainer : S H Agha

THE RUFFORD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr C A Murad's SHERITOY 8-9 cd 8-6 Mohd. Khan 1
Mr H Wemyss and Maj. R J Raine's COCKADE 8-10 Harding 2
Mr G Dharamsey's RESPITE 8-4 Carr ... 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's MONEY GOLD 8-10 Marrable 4
Not run : Dilawar 8-11, Refine 8-10, Miss Deal 8-6, Ginger Cat 8-6.
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time : 1 minute 17 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 44 and Rs. 84.
Trainer : Moosa.

THE ARABIAN PLATE Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mrs. Justice's SAIF BAHADUR 9-4 B Khan 1
The Chief of Bilkha's ZAMIL AL IRAQ 8-12 Virsingh 2
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's BEHRAM 7-10 cd 7-3 Chavan 3
Mr M E Nulwala's JALAL SHAH 8-9 T Singh 4
Not run : Sabhan Hamid 9-7, Sahran 8-9.
Won by 1 length, head, 1 1/2 length.
Time : 1 minute 40 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 320. Places Rs. 101. Rs. 66 and Rs. 140
Trainer : M Ali Asker

THE BARODA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's DOUBLE OAK 8-11 Britt 1
Mr A C Ardeshir's MISS O. K. 8-6 Roberts 2
Mr F G Travers' SAMMY BRASS 8-11 Burn 3
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's RED FLOWER 8-9 Jones 4
All ran.
Won by head, 4 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time : 1 minute 44 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 22. Places Rs. 19. Rs. 35 and Rs. 17.
Trainer : M C Patel

THE IRAQ PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GAURISHANKER 8-9 Maxwell 1
Mr Ismail Ibrahim's SPITFIRE 7-9 J O'Neale 2
The Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Kumar Shri Harishchandrasinhji of Lathi's KAID SAOUD 8-0 Raffaele 3
Mr K B Pole's NASSAR 8-8 cd 8-7 Laloo 4
Not run : Atilla 9-0 Faraj Allah 8-6.
Won by 1/2 length, head, 3/4 length.
Time : 1 minute 54 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 31 Places Rs. 92. Rs. 112 and Rs. 57.
Trainer : M C Patel.

THE EGERTON HANDICAP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr J F D'Souza's FLAMBEAU 8-12 cd 8-7 B Khan 1
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's VIJAI KUMARI 8-7 Jones 2
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's SERENE HIGHNESS 8-4 Jadhav 3
Mr A Svamyur's RELIABLE 7-7 cd 7-10 R McQuade 4
Not run : Lady In Red 9-0
Time : 2 minutes 11 2/5 seconds.
Won by neck, 3/4 length, short head.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 111 Places Rs. 36. Rs. 25 and Rs. 43.
Trainer : Syed Saleh

THE DUNSTALL HANDICAP—Distance 7 furlongs.
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GAY SPANIARD 8-2 Britt 1
Mrs M T Wheeler's MOORSOTIS 7-9 Bromley 2
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's VALKYRIAN 7-9 Roberts 3
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's EL MOROCCO 8-7 Jones 4
Not run : Panaster 9-0, Blandstar 8-0.
Time : 1 minute 28 3/5 seconds.
Won by head, 1 length, 1/2 length.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 28. Rs. 33 and Rs. 41.
Trainer : M C Patel

THE RUFFORD PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Diamond's SUNNY DAN 7-7 Bromley 1
Messrs F A Khairaz and P A d'Avoine's LION TAMER 8-12 Evans 2
Mrs Justice's DISCARD 8-5 Meekings 3
Mr Osman Chotani's PRINCESS MUMTAZ 8-9 Raffaele 4
Not run : Carlyon 9-0, Pista Badam 7-12.
Time : 1 minute 15 3/5 seconds.
Won by 1 length, 1 1/4 lengths, 3/4 length
Tote paid : Win Rs. 94. Places Rs. 31. Rs. 19 and Rs. 46.
Trainer : N E Raymond

THE IRAQ PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.
Messrs Harmony and A H Ahmedbhoy's ASSAF MAHMUD 8-0 Roberts 1
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PUSHPAMALA 8-11 Jones 2
Mr G G Lala's FADHLI MINSHAD 7-12 Meekings 3
Mrs C P Shetty's GAZAL 7-10 Mohd. Khan 4
Not run : Kanzallah 7-12, Dahman Ahmad 7-10.
Time : 1 minute 52 1/5 seconds.
Won by 4 lengths, short head, 2 lengths.
Tote paid : Win Rs 43. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 23 and Rs. 42.
Trainer : A L J Talib.

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COLOMBO RACE RESULTS

COLOMBO, August 23.

Following are to-day's race results:—

THE CARLYON STAKES (Divn. III).—Distance 9 furlongs.
IRANSHAH (Messrs Dhanoon Bin Yusuff and S. Yusuff) 9-0 Burgess ... 1
BACHELORBOY (Mrs. G. N. G. Walles) 8-11 Fox 2
ALMIJRIN (Mrs. Dorita) 8-5 H. Black 3
ALFAZAL (Mrs. Donovan Andree) 7-7 A. Thompson 4
Tote paid: Rs. 57-8 for win, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 21-8 for places

THE ELF DE SOYSA CUP (Divn. II).—Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.
LADY ELMA (Ram) 9-0 Davison ... 1
QUEENSMUSICK (M. Subbiah) 7-10 R. Eude 2
JERVISBAY (M. Subbiah) 8-3 Fox 3
GOSHEN (Douglas) 8 1 Rook 4
Tote paid Rs. 10-8 for win, Rs. 6, and Rs. 8 for places.

THE CARLYON STAKES (Divn. II).—Distance 9 furlongs.
TARIFF (Douglas) 8-0 Baker 1
MASHAANBAKIR (Pearl) 9-0 Davison 2
HARAN (S. E. Fernando) 8-1 M. Eude 3
ASADBABIL (Mrs. E. G Wickramanyake) 8 1 Fox 4
Tote paid: Rs. 13-8 for win, Rs 19, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 31-8 for places

THE BARTLETT STAKES.—Distance 956 yards
HASSAN PASHA (A Selvaratnam) 8-4 Davison 1
GALLANTLASS (Mrs. F Fenwick) 9-0 West 2
GOLDGILL (Mrs. Montague Jayewickreme) 8-0 H. Black 3
AGATHEA (Franklin H. Lushington) 9-0 Orme 4
Tote paid: Rs. 30-8 for win, Rs 11-8 and Rs. 12 for places

THE TURF CLUB PLATE.—Distance 1-3/4 miles.
WANDERER (Mrs. P E. France) 7-12 H Black 1
COBALT (V. M A. Rahiman) 9-0 Davison 2
WARRIORS CALL (Sena) 8-13 Rook 3
BLUEHEAVEN (F Amarasurya) 8 5 Warren 4
Tote paid: Rs 14-8 for win Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 6 for places

THE BANDARANAIKE CUP.—Distance 5 furlongs, 23 yards
GOLDEN DAWN (Mrs. E. M W. Jayasuriya) 7-0 W. Silva 1
JAWAHIRPASHA (Jayaprithi) 8-1 M Eude 2
BUKNAR (H. Tamavi) 9-1 Orme 3
JAWALIRAQ (Dhanoon Bin Yusuff) 7-5 West 4
Tote paid: Rs. 48 8 for win, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 25 for places.

THE CARLYON STAKES (Divn. I). Distance 9 furlongs.
MAMNUHASAN (Clement Walles) 8-10 Fox 1
ZAINALFURAT (O. Aldridge) 8-8 Orme 2
KRUSHANBEG (V. M. A. Rahiman) 8-5 Davison 3
MASUDFARHAN (Mrs J. S. De Silva) 7-12 Kluge 4
Tote paid: Rs. 22-8 for win Rs. 12 8, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 15-8 for places.

THE ELF DE SOYYA CUP (Divn. I).—Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.
JOINT VENTURE (Douglas) 8-0 Fox 1
SAFETY LAMP (Mrs F. Amarasuriya) 8-13 Warren 2
MERRHIS (Douglas) 8 13 Baker ... 3
GIPSY SONG (Fred Abeysundare) 8-13 Davison 4
Tote paid: Rs. 21 for win Rs. 17, Rs. 10 and Rs 16-8 for places

CALCUTTA RACES

CALCUTTA: August 23.

Following are the results of to-day's Calcutta's Races. The first race began at 2-30 p.m.:—

THE SOUTHDOWN PLATE (Div. I). Distance about 6 furlongs.
BILLY MOON (Mr. Paul de Launey), 9/7, Stead 1
POOH BEAR (Mr. A. Gujadhar) 8/4, Ayres 2
BACHELOR BELLE (Miss Gwen Elliot) 7/9, Elliot Jr. 3
JUSTICE (Messrs. P. Davis and E. Springfield) 9/5, Higson 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 16/8 for win Rs. 14 and Rs. 19/8 for places.

THE SOUTHDOWN PLATE (Div. III).—Distance about 6 furlongs.
HIGHBALL (Mr. B. Choubey) 9-4 Morley 1
VEECEE (Mr. F. W. E. Hood) 8-0 Sharp 2
MELVIC (Mr. R. D. Cruikshank) 7-12 Stead 3
THORNLET (Mr. A T. Law) 7-7 Elliot 4
Not run: Marshbug 7-10, Amarche 7-10, Gracious King 7-7
Tote paid: Rs 59-8 for win, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 13 8 for places

THE DALHOUSIE HURDLE RACE.
Distance 1 mile and 5 furlongs
RINGSEND (Mr. A. O. Brown) 9/10, Sharp 1
IDARENT (Mr. N. D. Gye) 11/0 Jackson 2
WIDDEN HILL (Capt. P. A. H. Heneker) 12/7, Owner 3
PRINCE HAZRAT (Mr. O. J. Roy) 9/5, C. Brown 4
Not run:—Bachelor's Maid 9/0.
Tote paid Rs. 40/8 for win; Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 14/8 for places.

THE MYSORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs
ABSTRACT (Mr C. E. L. Milne-Robertson) 8-13 Ayres 1
ROYAL LINK (Maharaja Cooch Behar) 8 8 Ermer 2
I WILL (Maharaja of Cooch Behar) 9-4 Brown 3
LOVELY JOAN (Maj. R. Tyrrell) 7-9 Elliott 4
Not run: Brother Officer 8-6, Pride of Birth 8-1.
Tote paid: Rs. 38-8 for win, Rs. 18 and Rs. 17 for places.

THE FORT WILLIAM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, and one furlong
SILVERETTE (Mr. H. M. Thaddeus) 9-3 Morley 1
TEMPERANCE (Mr. and Mrs. P. S. O'Dowd) 9-4 Ayres 2
PRIDE OF BIRTH (Sir Daviwezra) 8-9 Stead 3
SILVER CAP II (Mr. O. E. Goonetilleke) 8-10 Ermer 4
Not run: Widden Hill 8-10, Rory of the Hills 8-6, Philistine 9-3.
Tote paid: Rs. 58 for win, Rs. 23 and Rs. 18 for places.

THE SOUTHDOWN PLATE (Div. II).—Distance about 6 furlongs.
IMPRINT (Mr. A Ahmad) 8-12 Stead 1
THE SKIER (Mr. S. R. Varma) 7-9 Peacock 2
LAGUNA GRANDE (Mr H. Madath) 8 7 Morley 3
STARBINE (Mr. E. Springfield) 9-7 Marrs 4
Not run: First Blood 7-7
Tote paid: Rs. 62 for win, Rs 18, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 20 for places.

THE MONTGOMERY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
BARBALLINI (Major R. Tyrrell and Mrs. L. Whitehouse) 8-9 Adley 1
MODEST (Mrs. D. Falshaw) 8-0 Ayres 2
FOREST FIRE (Mr. Din Mohd) 7-7 Peacock 3
ROYAL SCEPTRE (Mr. M. H. Kidwai) 9-2 Marland 4
Not run: Watchman
Tote paid: Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 15 and Rs. 19 for places
Double tote: 140 tickets were cashed each paid Rs. 104-8-0.

SUICIDAL BURNS

A verdict of death due to extensive suicidal burns was recorded on Saturday at the inquest held on the body of Khairunisa Gafoor, wife of a weaver, residing at Madanpura.

Her husband stated that she had been showing signs of mental derangement for the last 2 or three years.

ALLEGED SELLING OF FOREIGN LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENCE

Pandurang Ramji Lidkar, Dhondu Baloo Gonbhare and Balkrishna Kashiram Vanarkar, who were arrested at Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay, on Friday night for alleged selling of foreign liquor without licence, were placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, when they were allowed bail till August 30.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF ILLICIT LIQUOR

Dhondu Kashinath Surwe was arrested on Friday in Sitaram Building, at New Nagpada Road, Bombay, for alleged possession of 12 gallons and 36 drams of illicit liquor. He was allowed bail till August 30 by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Court.

Plea For Economy Drive In Film Industry

BY Y. A. FAZALBHOY DIRECTOR-IN-CHARGE NATIONAL STUDIOS LTD.

The war has not, so far as outward appearances are concerned, effected the Indian Film Industry to any material extent. There has been no shortage in the number of pictures that has been produced and there has been a great improvement in the quality of the productions and consequently in the extent of the support accorded by the public.

Prospects, however, have been steadily worsening on another side, the side that is effected by the war. Every bit of the machinery used in Studios for producing pictures and in theatres for exhibiting them, is imported from abroad. Not an inch of positive and negative film, not a pound of the chemicals needed to develop them, is produced in this country. But in spite of restricted shipping facilities and the dangers of sea transport to day, we have been able to keep things going, mainly because most of our supplies come from America along routes which are comparatively safe. But we are paying far higher prices than we did before the War. The diversion of supplies for war purposes and restrictions on import have sent up the prices of even locally available supplies like iron and timber.

With costs shooting up like this, it is high time for the film industry to set its house in order and prepare for the future. We cannot cut short our production programme. The public demand for films is increasing day by day. Pictures have become the greatest entertainment of the nation and one of the most influential means of education and propaganda. It will be disastrous if there is any setback to film progress just now. We must go on.

TWO COURSES

There are only two methods by which the film industry can balance its budget and put itself on a sound footing in these troubled times. It must either increase its charges to the public or find out ways of securing substantial economies. The former method seems to be out of the question as the capacity of the Indian public to pay more for film entertainment has not increased in the same proportion as the cost of living. To charge As. 6 where As. 4 are demanded now would probably bring out such a fall in the revenues of film producing concerns that it would be scarcely worth while to carry on.

The only other possibility therefore, is to secure as much economy as possible in the making of films. This topic was touched upon by the Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoolah Chinoy in the course of a speech welcoming the Guests at the Premiere of National Studios' 'Sister' recently. He made an appeal to the chiefs of the producing concerns in Bombay who were assembled at the Pathe Cinema to secure as much economy as possible in making their pictures. One obvious method of reducing cost, he said, is by cutting down the length of our pictures. If we calculate that by reducing 3,000 to 4,000 feet in length we can save Rs. 5,000 on each film, the total amount saved by the whole industry, will be nearly Rs. 7-1/2 lacs in raw positive, printing and developing charges alone as not less than 150 pictures are made every year. Undoubtedly, Sir Rahimtoolah continued, much more can be saved by reducing the length in negative cost and incidentally in the time taken, with all the saving in overhead that this implies.

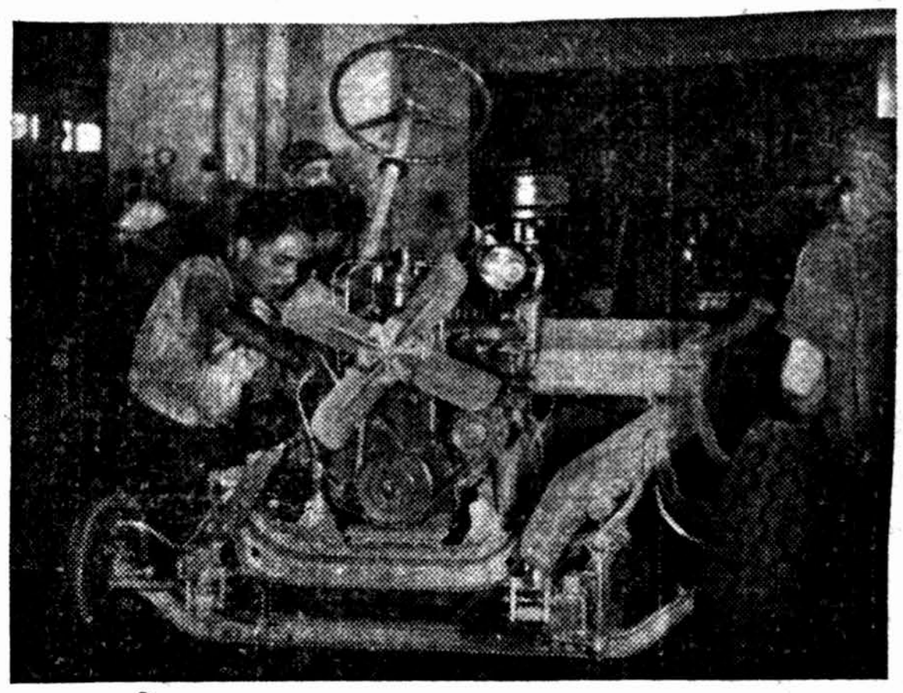
CO-OPERATION WANTED

Co-operation between producers is the prime necessity for any such move to be successful. If a single producer takes the risk of reducing the length of his picture he might possibly chance a serious failure as he will have to compete with the productions of others which are of the normal length of Indian pictures now. It is to be hoped that the organisations concerned with the Film Industry in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other producing centres in the country will get together and agree on a proper course of action. Following Sir Rahimtoolah Chinoy, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu remarked that it was not only co-operation between Film Producers that was wanted but also co-operation between the Producers and the public, who are after all the final judges in anything connected with their entertainment.

Mrs. Naidu's plea is very reasonable and it is to be hoped that the public will agree as a war measure to have pictures shorter than they have been accustomed to see. Incidentally, the shortening of Indian pictures might not be a great calamity as we might at first imagine. There has been for a long time a sustained claim by one section of the picture going public, specially in busy cities like Bombay, that pictures should approximate more to the length of Hollywood productions, namely 7,000 or 8,000 feet instead of the 13,000 or 14,000 feet that we usually give.

SHORT FILMS

If by the time the war clouds pass away, the Indian public get accustomed to shorter pictures, it will give a great fillip to the production of short entertainment and educational and news pictures. One of the chief criticisms against the Indian film industry is that it does not produce any pictures of this class. The producers' answer is that even if they produce such films, there is no demand for them from the exhibitors, as the latter get a complete programme in a single long picture and they have no time to exhibit anything more. When this reason is taken away and the exhibitor feels the necessity of short pictures to fill up his programme, the production of these develop automatically. So war economy may in the long run be a blessing in disguise. Anyhow conditions are such that we must take some step immediately if we are to avoid undue strain on the resources of the Industry, strain which may, if the war continues long enough, bring about a serious dislocation in a vast organisation which has been built up with much labour and more sacrifice in the last twenty-five years.



Workers in a motor car assembly plant in the F.A.B. film 'Tools for the Job' now being shown in Bombay.

Shaikh Mukhtar, Nalini Jayawant and Harish in 'Sister' at Pathe.

Sushil Kumar and Radha Rani in Orient Pictures' 'Seedha Rasta' now ready for release.

SARASWATI'S "NAVARDEV" READY FOR RELEASE

Right in the wake of "Narad Naradi", the mythological comedy which proved such a roaring success during its screening in Bombay, Saraswati has produced another comedy "Navardev" (Bridegroom) which is now ready for release and which will have its premiere in Bombay in September.

The story of "Navardev", which, as the title suggests, depicts the marital side of life is written by Principal Atre, the most renowned humourist and screen play writer in his inimitable humorous style. Dialogues and songs are, of course, from the facile pen of Principal Atre and as such they may be expected to be the highlight of the new Saraswati comedy.

The picture is directed by Dadasaheb Torney, and stars Sumati Gupte in the main lead with Dinkar Kammanna, Deepak, a new comer, Vijay Senjit, Vatsala Kumtekar, Mrs. Chitnis, Danve, Baburao Sansare and others forming the great supporting cast. "Navardev" is booked for release in Bombay at the popular rendezvous of Marathi cinegoers.

WAR PUTS LIFE IN INDUSTRY

India is now building aeroplanes and light seagoing craft; also making tyres, typewriters, sewing machines, gliders, chloroform.

The war has been the immediate cause of the birth of these industries. The war has also given an unprecedented impetus to existing industries.

It is all so graphically summed up in a short-film that the Film Advisory Board has made. The topical is happily styled "Tools for the Job", and is being shown since Friday at the Regal, New Empire, Metro and Capitol Theatres in the Fort, the Palace at Byculla, The Paradise at Mahim, and at the Bandra Talkies, Bandra.

Some of the facts and figures revealed in the film are surprising—heartenigly so. It would appear that India has already supplied, for the Forces, four thousand million yards of cloth, two million blankets, three million socks, two million pairs of boots. Motor lorries are being assembled at 450 per week. Of drugs, chemicals, bandages, tent pegs and sundry articles, there is no end. A million tons per year, is the steel output of Tatanagar alone.

Indian articles on the Ordnance purchase list number over twenty thousand!

In the manufacture of arms, too, India is getting ahead. Rifles, howitzers, air bombs, land mines, depth charges, anti-aircraft guns, are now made in this country. Ammunition manufacture runs into hundreds of million rounds.

WHAT'S IN A NAME? "Anjan" Has The Answer

As many as thirty-seven different names were suggested before 'Anjan" was finally chosen for the Bombay Talkies picture starring Devika Rani and Ashok Kumar, which is awaiting its national premiere at the Roxy. Stars, scenarists, technicians, even the publicity men had made their contribution to the round three-dozen not-chosen names.

You have to be in a film stodio to appreciate the elating excitement that pervades the air when the name of a new film is announced. It is rather like naming your first baby. Yes, a first-child every time. (A twentieth production is not the awful thing that a twentieth child conceivably would be! It brings all the joy that a first-born does).

But this name "Anjan" was bottled up for full two days; not released to the public. There was some doubt whether it would be mispronounced when spelt in English. But it was altogether too sweet and nice and apt for any objection to hold. Production Number Twenty did become 'Anjan".

Come to think of it, that doubt was somewhat thin. "Anjan" is not hard to pronounce correctly. Pronounce the first "A" like the first "A" in "Again" and accent the second "A", pronouncing it like the "A" in "far".

"Anjan" is a Hindustani word meaning "unknown". It is the story of a young woman who comes into the life of a household in which masters, servants and dependants had known one another for years, indeed for generations.

"Anjan" took just four months to produce. To be exact, three months and twenty-nine days. And with the Bombay Talkies efficiency at that. It is a simple story, but not so simple for the man who made the settings and gave it correct atmosphere. That man was L. H. Choridia, a product of the J. J. School of Art. The artistic charm and factual thoroughness of his work earned him praise in "Punarmilan" and "Naya Sansar". The scene of action in "Anjan" keeps shifting so constantly that even Chorodia had some to-do keeping pace with it.

"All This And Heaven Too" At Broadway

"All this and Heaven Too" which had a three week's run at Excelsior when it was first released in this city is revived at Broadway.

It is a Warner Brothers picture which co-stars Charles Boyer and Bette Davis.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, AUGUST 24.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Idanbai. 5-15 Sultana Begam. 5-30 Ghulam Ali Khan. 5-45 Duets 6-15 Ghulam Fareed. 6-30 Tirwan on sarangi. 6-40 Azambai. 7 Sultana Begam. 7-15 Kitabon ki Baten. 7-30 Ghulam Ali Khan. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 They speak of themselves, 2. 8-50 Ghulam Fareed. 9-45 It has happened. 9-50 Idanbai. 10 Ghulam Fareed. 10-10 Sultana Begam. 10-25 Azambai.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Encore!! Encore!! 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Songs from the stage. 9 Sound news. 9-15 Haribhau Ghangrekar. 11 Amirbai Karnataki. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 J. L. Ranade. 12 noon. Ek Masla. 12-30 p.m. Air Orchestra. 12-45 Avinash Vyas. 1 Indirabai Wadkar. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Haribhau Ghangrekar. 5-35 Jaltarang Solo. 5-45 Sanjivani Marathe. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 J. L. Ranade. 6-40 Air Sextet. 6-50 Allah Rakha. 7-5 Sanjivani Marathe 7-15 Sazon Ki Jhankar. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Amirbai Karnataki. 8-30 The fortnight in sport. 8-45 News-play. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

5 p.m. Bishwanath Maitra. 5-15 Ashalata Roy. 5-30 Debabrata Biswas. 5-50 Next week's programmes. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Sushanta Mukerjee. 7-40 Bijan Ghose Dastidar. 8 Beehu Dutta. 8-10 Bela Mukerjee. 8-20 Gopal Chandra Sen Gupta. 8-30 Bijan Ghose Dastidar. 9 Under Nazi Domination. 6. 9-55 Excerpts from famous Operas.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Shrimai Jeevambikai Ammal. 4-30 Tea time music. 5 M. Balakrishna Iyer. 5-45 Screen hits. 6-5 Shrimati K. Rajayee. 6-30 V. C. Vaidyanatha Iyer. 7 Your choice. 7-50 M. Balakrishna Iyer. 8-30 V. C. Vaidyanatha Iyer. 9 News front. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 'Aquarium Suite'. 10-10 Charles Kullman. 10-20 Boston Promenade Orchestra.

Trichy—Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m Instrumental overture. 5-15 Shrimati M. Sulochana. 6-5 Shrimati Kamu Ammal. 6-30 For villages. 7 Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer. 7-15 The new order. 7-50 Shrimati M. Sulochana. 8-30 Shrimati Kamu Ammal. 9-45 War commentary 9-55 Listening post.

Colonel C. J. S. King, formerly of the Royal Engineers, who was many years in India where he was entrusted with the building of Quetta Cantonment, is gazetted Major General.

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"Roosevelt Will Not Be Cajoled Nor Intimidated"

Sarat Bose's Reaction To Savarkar's Cable To President Of U. S. A.

CALCUTTA, August 22.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, M.L.A., Leader of the Opposition in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, President, Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party, has issued the following statement on the cable sent by the President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to President Roosevelt:

"I would not have come out with a comment on this telegram if I had not been taken almost breathless by surprise. It reminds me of those by-gone days when Indian Political leaders used to look to the Liberals and Radicals of England to make them a gift of independence. The All-India Hindu Mahasabha, if the action of its President represents it in any way, does not seem to have lost faith in exhortations to patrons abroad, but has only changed its mind about the potential benefactor.

"If the Liberal Leaders depend on the generosity of Great Britain, the President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha depends on the generosity of the President of the U.S.A. His disillusionment will be complete. A nation which cannot rely on itself for gaining its freedom will not gain it by any other means. A wise man has said about happiness: "Happiness is no easy matter, it is difficult to find it within oneself, impossible to find anywhere else." The aphorism remains equally apt with the substitution of the word "freedom" for "happiness."

The Congress has long since learnt that lesson.. It is a pity that the All-India Hindu Mahasabha has still to do so. Well, it will, and soon enough, when it discovers that its President has been able neither to commit, nor to cajole, nor to intimidate President Roosevelt by means of a telegram."—A. P.

Non-Party Leaders' Reconstituted Committee

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

The reconstituted Standing Committee of the Bombay Non-Party Leaders' Conference is announced as follows:—

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President; Dr. M. R. Jayakar and Sir N. N. Sircar, Vice-Presidents: Sir Jagdish Prasad, Secretary; Sir Maharaj Singh, Dr. S. P. Mukherji, Dr. R. P. Paranjapye, the Hon. Dr. H. N. Kunzru, Sir Ardishar Dalal, Dr. Chunilal B. Mehta (Treasurer), and Sardar Sant Singh, members; Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Joint-Secretary; Mr. K. Iswara Dutt, Assistant Secretary.—A. P.

1,720 In-Patients Treated In B. D. Petit Hospital In 1940

The following are some salient points exemplifying the excellent charitable work that the B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital is silently doing :—

1,720 in-patients were treated last year, of whom 337 paid full fees, 382 paid reduced fees and 1,001 were given the benefit of absolutely free treatment. Thus of the total number of patients 22.21 per cent paid reduced fees and 58.20 per cent were free.

This conclusively disposes of any fear that inconvenience or hardship would be caused as the result of restricting the number of free and reduced-fee paying patients, and bespeaks the great care and consideration shown by the management in the day-to-day administration of this very useful institution.

The total number of treatment days was 35,622, which is 8,825 less than in 1939. Here again, 54.86 per cent were absolutely free and 19.95 per cent were reduced-fee treatment days.

During the year 628 operations were performed against 535 in 1939.

The 1940 deficit was Rs 20,515 which is only about half of the 1939 figure of Rs 40,785.

In the present year certain generous donors have been good enough to contribute a sum of Rs. 10,000 for one year for the sole purpose of paying for a number of free patients above the limit fixed by the Committee.

The average expenditure per patient per day rose from Rs. 3/10/5 in 1939 to 4/6/3 in 1940.

The balance sheet is burdened with a deficit of Rs. 7,46,334 for the 29 years' working of the hospital. The management can do but little without the sympathy of philanthropic friends and well-wishers who have always helped the hospital.

Considering the magnitude of the problem of relief for the middle and the lower classes among the Parsis, nothing can be too much nor too little that each may spare in cash or kind, for the current expenses of the Hospital or for the endowment fund, which now stands at Rs. 14,68,376.

Weekly Holiday To Workers Granted

The Secretary of the Lalbaug-Parel Gumasta Mandal writes :—

Flagrant violation of the Shop Assistants and Establishment Act by Shop-keepers has compelled the Gumastas of Kalachowki, Lalbaug and Parel to form a union.

About a fortnight ago, they formed the Lalbaug-Parel Gumasta Mandal and resolved to have a common weekly holiday on Friday. Such holiday commenced from Aug. 22.

In response to the request of the Mandal most of the shops were closed in the area.

Some shops were picketed as they refused to co-operate with the Mandal in observing a weekly common holiday.

The Mandal thanks all the shopkeepers for their co-operation and expects they will continue in future

LUCKNOW.—It is understood that the Power Alcohol Act will be extended soon to Bareilly and Meerut where all necessary arrangements in this connection have already been made.

GANESH CHATURTHI HOLIDAY

ON ACCOUNT OF "GANESH CHATURTHI" ALL CITY MARKETS WILL REMAIN ENTIRELY CLOSED ON TUESDAY THE 26TH INST.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON : August 22.

The Stock Exchange met considerable technical reaction to-day, prices being widely marked down with losses, moderate in some sections, but no selling pressure appeared and slightly steadier tone was evidenced at the close. Gilt-edgeds, Industrials, especially Breweries and Tobaccos, were generally lower while Oils and Kaffirs tended easier in dull trading and Japanese Bonds again receded.

Wall-Street opened cautiously around overnight levels.—Reuter

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay : August 23.

Linseed	September	6 7 9
Linseed	May	9 7 3
Wheat	September	4 14 6
Wheat	January	5 2 0
Wheat	May	6 7 3

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay : August 23.

Wheat	September	0 1 6
Wheat	January	0 7 0
Wheat	May	0 12 0
Linseed	September	0 2 0
Linseed	May	1 5 0
Silver	1st settlement	0 6 0
Silver	2nd settlement	0 12 0
Gold	1st settlement	0 4 0
Gold	2nd settlement	0 8 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay : August 23.

Bengal Fine	159/62
Berar	198/203
C. P. 1	230/33
C. P. 2	208/10
Khandesh	158/78
Muglai	178/83
Broach	213/23
Broach Low	178/88

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London : August 22.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian Stocks—	£
3 per cent 1948	89 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	98 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	81 11/16
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	106 5/16
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	105 1/16
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	111 1/2
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	9
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London register)	76
National Bank of India	32 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London : August 22.

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2-4.03 1/2, Madrid 40.50, Montreal 4.43/4.47, Berne 17.30/17.40, Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

LONDON RUBBER

London : August 22.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 13-3/4.

LONDON GOLD

London : August 22.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

LONDON SILVER

London : August 22.

Spot	23 7/16
Forward	23 7/16

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York : August 22.

	To-date	Week	Corresponding Season 1940.	Sea-son. 1940/41.
Total in sight (excluding linters)	398	130	342	125
Forwarded to American mills including other American (excluding linters)	556	200	298	93
Exports from U.S. Ports	36	8	41	6
Stocks at U.S. Ports	3,130	....	....	2,518
Stocks at U.S. Interior towns	2,038	....	....	1,889
Receipts at U.S. Ports	210	67	240	92

N.B.—All in thousands of bales.

Certificated stocks are placed at 81,000 bales

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay : August 23.

Following a rise of 6 pts in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 261 for Broach A/M delivery but Mahajan quotations being firm, the market opened at Rs. 262/8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 263/8 on moderate buying. At the rise there was some realising by the recent buyers and prices reacted to Rs. 262/8 and the market was fairly steady. Thereafter there was renewed buying and prices advanced to Rs. 264/4 but reacted to Rs. 263/12. Thereafter there was further realising and prices reacted to Rs. 262/8. To-day being Jain holiday the market closed at 1-30 p.m as under :—

Broach J/A	Rs. 231/0
Broach A/M	Rs. 262/8
Oomra D/J	Rs. 206/0
Bengal D/J	Rs. 157/8

MARKETS OBSERVE JAIN HOLIDAY

Bombay : August 23.

To-day being a Jain holiday local Stock Exchange, Bullion and Seeds markets were closed.

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 570 cent points at 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay : August 22.

			Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach	J/A		236 1/2	224	226 1/2
Broach	A/M		260	256 1/2	259 3/4
Oomra	D/J		204 3/4	201	204 3/4
Bengal	D/J		154 1/2	150 1/2	154

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay : August 23.

Yellow Metal	Sheet	Rs. 69
Copper	Sheets	Rs. 86

Tone :—Dull.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay : August 23.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
September from Bond Rs. 12/10
Shipment June Rs. 9/9 F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 9/9
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ordinary Rs. 14/14 to 15/4
Large grain Rs. 15/5 to 16/8.
Tone :—Quiet.

LONDON WHEAT

London : August 22.

Rozario Santa Fe 21-10 1/2
Barletta Russo 20/9
South Australian 27/6.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay : August 23.

LONDON :—
Banks buying 90 days/Bt 1/6 7/32 Two months.
Banks buying 90 days/Bt 1/6 1/4 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/Bt 1/6 9/32 Four months.
B. C. RATES :—
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/5d; D D 1/6 3/32
NEW YORK :—
Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4 D D Rs 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs 330; D D Rs 328 1/2
Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2
MONTREAL :—
Banks selling T T Rs 303; D D Rs. 303
Banks buying T T Rs 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4
Cross Rates Dol 4.43/47
JAVA :—
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62
JAPAN :—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Cross Rates Sh 1/2 1/2
BERNE :—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40
STOCKHOLM :—
Banks selling T T K 123, D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16 85/95
SINGAPORE :—
Banks selling T T Rs 158, D D Rs 158
Banks buying T T Rs 155; D D Rs 155
Cross Rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32
HONGKONG :—
Banks selling T T Rs 85 1/4, D D Rs. 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 81 1/2; D D Rs 81 1/2
Cross Rates Sh 1/3 1/32
CHUNGKING—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Cross Rates Sh 0-3 3/16
MEXICO :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
Cross Rates Pes. 19.5, 21.5.
LISBON :—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55 D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rate Esc 99.80 100.20
NEW YORK
Cross Rates Dol 4.03 1/4
Japan Banks buying 60 days not quoting
Tone of Sterling Exchange : Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 7/16 Ready; 23 7/16 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :—Call unquoted
1 to 2 months 1/4 per cent
3 to 6 months 1/2 per cent
9 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market :—Very easy.

CHOICE FOR MR. JINNAH

FATEFUL MEETING OF LEAGUE EXECUTIVE TO-DAY

A Precedent May Save Situation

DISCIPLINARY ACTION ON TAPIS

The vexed question of taking disciplinary action against the Hon. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq and other members of the Muslim League who have joined either the Expanded Executive Council or the National Defence Council is understood to be the main subject which will come up for discussion by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, which will meet at the residence of Mr. M. A. Jinnah to-day (Sunday).

FATEFUL MEETING

That the place of the Muslim League as an effective political organisation and its future history is dependent on the solution to this question appears to be well understood by the leaders of the League. For, it is gathered that although at first the present international situation and the communal situation in the country itself had been put down first for discussion on the agenda, a change had to be made subsequently and the question of disciplinary action, will now be the first question to be considered by the Committee.

It would be no exaggeration to say that since the announcement of the Expanded Council and the National Defence Council, Muslim League opinion has been very much divided. The scheme was announced on July 22 and Mr. Jinnah in a statement issued on the very day spoke bitterly about Government having "created defections in the ranks of the Muslim League Premiers and some other members of the League without reference to or knowledge of the Leader or the executive of the organisation."

He followed this up with the proposal that disciplinary action should be taken against them.

This announcement has created acute controversy in the ranks of the Leaguers.

WORDY DUEL

The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq stoutly maintained that insofar as the Muslim League had definitely permitted members to serve on War Committees and to take part in war effort, there was no breach of discipline of any kind involved in what they had done. A duel of statements ensued. The final word on the question as far as Bengal was concerned was said at a meeting of the Bengal Legislature's Coalition Party held on Wednesday The meeting affirmed complete confidence in Mr. Huq as also in Mr. Jinnah. The members, it was stated, had expressed a desire that Mr. Huq should proceed to Bombay and bring about a satisfactory solution. But having obtained the party's vote of confidence, Mr. Huq appears to be content to stay where he is and it has been definitely stated that he is not coming to Bombay.

The reaction from Punjab was more interesting. The suggestion was put out that the League Premiers who had joined the National Defence Council had done so in their official capacity as Premiere of the Province with definite responsibilities to discharge. This view was supported by no less a person than Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, who, in statement made in London on August 19, said that the Muslim Premiers had been invited to join the Defence Council "in their capacity as Prime Ministers and regardless of their personal, party or communal affiliations." He also added that they had accepted the invitation "in that capacity and in the light of their constitutional responsibility and obligation to the peoples and Provinces as a whole."

Mr. Jinnah, however, in a statement issued the next characterised the statement as "an afterthought and misleading."

OPINION IN PROVINCES

Opinion on this question seems to vary from Province to Province. In Bombay at any rate, except for persons like Mr. Mohamedally Allabux, who has challenged Mr. Jinnah's "claim to represent all the Muslims of India", the Muslim League opinion is strongly in favour of taking disciplinary action against the "erring" Premiers. The Working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League passed a resolution on Thursday affirming its confidence in Mr. Jinnah and recommending to the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League that it should take disciplinary action against those Leaguers who have accepted seats on the National Defence Council

Opinion in the Punjab, which is one of the most important League provinces, is not undivided. Mr Malik Barkat Ali has already issued a long statement affirming that League opinion will not rest "unless and until the authority of the League is vindicated and the Premiers and others concerned made to bow to the national decision."

But the majority of the members of the Punjab Muslim League seem to be of the view that a split in the Muslim League should be avoided at any cost and that some compromise should be found which will prevent the League Premiers from expulsion from the League.

It is to put forward this point of view that a deputation from the Punjab waited on Mr. Jinnah on Saturday.

A WAY OUT

It is felt that a compromise may be arrived at on the lines of the resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the Punjab Muslim League held on August 17. The resolution inter alia expresses "strong resentment over the fact that the recent appointments to the expanded Executive Council have been made by the authorities concerned without taking into confidence the All-India Muslim League which is the only truly representative organisation of the Muslims of India"; reiterated full confidence in the leadership of Mr. Jinnah as president of the Muslim League and expressed the hope that measures would be taken for "maintaining the solidarity of the Mussalmans and thereby frustrating the evil machinations and wishful thinking of the enemies of the Muslim League and of Muslim interests."

Such a compromise it is felt, would appease the 'amour propre' of Mr. Jinnah, leave the prestige and authority of the League unimpaired and at the same enable the Premiers and other members to carry on with their work on the National Defence Council.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan himself is credited with great anxiety to see that a split in the League is avoided. He arrived in Bombay as early as Friday and is stated to be working for "peace".

A PRECEDENT

Political observers also point out that there is a precedent for such a course of action. It will be remembered that at one stage the League had definitely placed a ban on its members joining the various War Committees. Several Leaguers had joined the War Committees despite this ban and were threatened with disciplinary action. The question came up for discussion at a meeting of the Working Committee of the League held in Bombay on September 2, 1940 and a resolution was passed lifting the ban and permitting the members to join War Committees in their "indvidual capacity."

The Hon. Mr. Hossain Imam, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Nawab Sir Shah Nawaz Khan of Mamdot and the Raja of Mahmudabad arrived in Bombay on Friday.

Nawab Mohammed Ismail Khan, Sardar Aurangzebe Khan, Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, Malik Barkat Ali, Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon and Haji Abdul Sattar Haji Ishaq Sait, arrived in the city on Saturday.

Mr. Mohammed Isha, Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhury, Chowdhury Khaliquzzaman and others are expected to arrive to-day (Sunday).

DEPUTATION WAITS ON JINNAH

A deputation on behalf of the members of the Punjab Legislature Muslim League Party met Mr. M. A. Jinnah, president of the Muslim League at the latter's residence on Saturday morning.

The deputation was led by Nawab Sir Shah Nawaz Khan of Mamdot, the other members of the deputation being Sir Syed Mehershah, Raja Gazanfar Ali Khan, and Mr. Mir Maqbool Mahmood Parliamentary Secretary to Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan

The deputation discussed with Mr. Jinnah for nearly two hours the question of the contemplated disciplinary action against Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Mr. Fazlul Huq and others who have joined either the Viceroy's expanded Executive Council or the National Defence Council.

It is understood that they put forward the view that Sir Sikandar and other premiers could not be regarded as being guilty of any breach of discipline in so far as they had joined the Defence Council in their official capacity.

At the close of the discussion Mr. M. A. Jinnah dictated the following statement to the press:—

"I was glad to receive the deputation consisting of Nawab Sir Shah Nawaz Khan of Mamdot, Raja Gazanfer Ali, Sir Syed Mehersha and Mr. Mir Maqbool Mahmood

I heard their views and suggestions and assured the deputation that they will receive my careful consideration and that I will place the matter before the Working Committee who are the final tribunal to decide in the matter of the disciplinary action which is proposed."

SIKANDAR'S TRUMP CARD

Speculation In Punjab Ministerialist Circles

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, August 23.

Speculation still continues in the Punjab Ministerialist circles, ragarding Sir Sikandar's plan of action for Sunday's meeting. It is reported he had a short interview with the Viceroy before he left for Bombay.

According to one report Sir Sikandar is taking with him letters of resignation from the League of Muslim members of the Unionist party in case Sir Sikandar decides to break away from Mr. Jinnah.

According to another report Sir Sikandar interprets Mr. Amery's statement as meaning that as premiership carries with it the obligation to accept seat on the Defence Council he cannot refuse the latter without being obliged to resign premiership also This is said to be his trump card for he will put it to Mr. Jinnah whether he wants him to throw up premiership also.

In the meantime a new formula which certain influential parties are urging as a way out is that, just as princes have been allowed to send different representatives for different meetings—on the ground that some of them may not find time to attend all meetings—it need not also be insisted that provincial Governments should be represented only by premiers They feel that if provincial Government can be allowed to be represented either by its premier or any minister nominated by the provincial Government it should serve the purpose of the Defence Council and at the same time, relieve League premiers of their present difficulty owing to their party allegiance.

NO CASE FOR ACTION

Huq's Telegram On Eve Of Meeting

CALCUTTA, August 23.

The "Associated Press" understands that the Bengal Premier, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, Malabar Hills, Bombay:—

"Regret inability to attend owing to unavoidable circumstances. Pray place before the President and the Working Committee the following:—

"I never had any communication or conversation with the Viceroy regarding my nomination to the Defence Council. I was apprised by the Governor that I was being nominated in my capacity as Chief Minister and I signified assent. That we were being appointed in our official capacity is evident from the fact that we were gazetted as Chief Ministers. It is evident, therefore, that we were there in our official capacity and there can be no question of disloyalty to the League. We maintain that there has been no breach of discipline on our part and, therefore, no question of disciplinary action can possibly arise. We hope that in coming to a decision the Working Committee will take due notice of our official responsibilities and obligations."—A. P

A. R. SIDDIQI SETS BIG TASK FOR LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, August 23.

The imperative necessity of taking their decisions in the light of the present international situation, instead of "frittering away their energies on "trivialities", is urged upon the members of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, meeting in Bombay to-morrow, by Mr A. R. Siddiqi a former member of the

(Continued on Page 2)

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

OCTOBER

New York, August 23

Previous closing	16.42
To-day's opening	16.43
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	16.36
Difference	—06

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May	Rs. 261-0
Broach July/August	Rs. 229-8

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 23

The New York cotton was slightly steadier on scattered trade demand but otherwise the activity was restrained.

Trading in October began at 16.43 i.e. one point higher than the last closing. Prices steadied on fair absorption but later eased under week-end liquidation and realising with October closing at 16.36.

The following are opening ranges :—

October (16.41/41) 16.43/43
December (16.62/61) 16.63/62
March (16.74/74) 16.74/73

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, August 23

Castorseeds August September (£20 7/8) closed

Linseed Bombay Calcutta August September (£20 5/8) closed

Linseed La Plata September (£12 1/4 closed

Groundnut Coromandal Coast August September (£19) closed

JUTES

Dundee August/Sept. (£53) £53 nominal
Lightning Aug/Sept (£49) £49 nominal

RUBBER

Spot (13 3/4d paid and sellers) closed
Forward November (13 11/16d value) closed

LONDON METALS

Tin (£256 1/4 buyers; £256 1/2 sellers. Quiet) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, August 23

Previous closing	4.03 1/4
To-day's opening	4.03 1/4

T T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, August 23

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London, August 23

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, August 23

Spot (23 7/16d) closed
Forward (23 7/16d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33

London on Shanghai (0-3 3/16 sellers) 0-3 3/16 sellers
London on Kobe not quoted.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London, August 23

There was no trading during the night session.

Calcutta Share Bazar Quietly Steady

CALCUTTA, August 23

The Stock Exchange practically remained unchanged and volume of business was limited. Cottons, jutes, teas, coals and favourite miscellaneous industrials ruled about yesterday's prices. Engineering issues also kept quiet but steady. Government securities continued firm. The following were the closing prices :—

Cottons : Bengal Nagpur ord 15/8; Cawnpore Textiles 8/4.

Coals : Burrakur pref 155; Churulia 1/11; Jainty Central 2; New Manbhoom 46/6; Parasea 1/5; Talcher 1/12.

Jutes : Agarpara ord 29/6 small lot; Alliance 315; Anglo-India 350 small lot; Budge Budge 362; Clive 27; Delta 419 small lot; Hastings pref 142; Howrah 55; India 370; Kamarhatty 520; Kanknarrah 422 small lots; Naskarpara 17/15; National 23/5; Nallimarla pref 118 small lots; New Central 324; Nuddea 66; Presidency 5/10.

Miscellaneous : Burma Corpn 4/5; Indian Copper 2/1; Karanpura Development 9/2; Burn and Co ord 417; Hukumchand Steel ord 14/4; Indian Steel and Wire Products defd 39/2; Indian Iron and Steel 31/12; Marshalls 2/7/; Steel Corpn 18/11; B I Corpn 4/9; Calcutta Trams 17/5; Rohtas Industries pref 171 small lot; Tide Water Oil 16/2 small lot; Paper Mysore Paper 17; Orient Paper 13/12 small lot

Sugar : Basti 191; Buland 18/4 small lot; Cawnpore 19/14 small lot; Champaran 15/8; New Savan 10/14.

Teas : Banarhat pref 170 c div; Bishnauth 27/8 ex div; Borpukhuri 10/4; Dauracherra 13/4; Loobah 5/12; Sarugaon 10/6 ex div; Tengpani 18/14.—A.P.

Madras Share Market

MADRAS, August 23

The market has continued to be slightly quieter in view of which business was slightly restricted. Textiles were steady but quiet and in Planting shares. Rubbers have shown further improvement. Teas were in better demand but Sugars have shown no change. Miscellaneous issues remained firm.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day :—

Janardhana 51; Coimbatore Cotton 124; Coimbatore Spinning 68; Buckinghams 282 cd; 279; 280; Cambodia 10/12 small lot; 10/13; Sitarams 71; Aaron ord 11/4 cd; Cochin Textiles Pref 111; Chembras 4/11/6; 4/12; 4/12/6; 4/13; Kalpetta 22/14; Thirumbadi 1/14; Midlands 6/14; 6/15; Peninsular 3/4; Tropicals 18/10; Cochin Malabar 7/12; 7/13; Ouchterloney Valley ord 2/9/3; 2/10; Travancore Rubbers 9/10; India Sugar ord 10/4; 10/6; United Breweries ord 95/8 cd; Travancore Sugar 14/14 small lot; 15/2; Mysore Sugar 55; Spencer B 9/10; Mysore Lamp 10/4 cr; 10; Mysore Chemical Manufacture 15/1 cd; 15/2; Dalmia pref 120; Mettur Chemical ord 13/2; Indian Steel Rolling ord 9/3; Do pref 12/3.

MINOR GIRL SENT TO CHILDREN'S HOME

BOMBAY, Friday.

A youth was put up before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Court on a charge of having made criminal assault on a Chinese minor girl.

The police sent the girl to Children's Home after taking statement from her.

The defence contention was that the girl was ill-treated by her mother and that she came to the accused of her own accord, so that she might through his help seek the protection of law. Orders were reserved till August 27.

ALLEGED MURDER

Two persons were committed to the Criminal Sessions to stand their trial for murder, on Saturday by Mr M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon Court, Bombay.

One of the accused, it is stated, stabbed a pan-shop keeper, belonging to the rival community during the recent riots and the other abetted to commit the crime thereof.

PETLAD.—H. H. Maharaja Gayakwar will come here by a special train on 27th inst. and will perform the opening ceremony of Sayaji Hospital, Petlad.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, August 23

All-India weather upto 8 hours on Saturday with shade temperature maximum and minimum rainfall past 24 hours since 1st June, departure from normal.

Stations.	Maximum	Minimum	Rainfall for 24 hrs.	Since 1st June.	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	87	76	0.6	61.4	+3.3
Calcutta	92	84	—	54.7	+20.9
Cuttack	93	84	—	36.1	+3.7
Patna	92	78	0.8	19.7	—9.8
Cawnpore	82	74	0.7	14.1	—8.0
Lucknow	84	78	0.1	16.8	—7.4
Jhansi	87	78	—	13.7	—10.8
Agra	94	79	T	11.4	—5.7
Bareilly	94	78	0.1	21.3	—5.8
Delhi	98	83	—	7.9	—8.5
Ambala	94	73	1.5	15.1	—1.8
Ludhiana	98	74	0.1	16.1	+0.1
Lahore	99	81	—	7.7	—3.8
Rawalpindi	96	76	—	18.6	+1.5
Srinagar	86	59	—	4.9	—0.9
Peshawar	96	80	—	2.3	—1.3
Rangoon	81	75	0.8	74.9	+19.6
Khandwa	85	73	0.1	21.1	+2.3
Jubbulpore	82	75	T	31.7	—6.2
Nagpur	89	78	—	30.2	+1.0
BOMBAY	86	76	0.4	27.6	—25.5
Ratnagiri	85	77	0.4	46.8	—30.3
Ahmednagar	88	71	0.1	4.3	—5.9
Poona	86	73	—	16.2	+1.4
Sholapur	92	74	—	7.3	—5.1
Bangalore	83	68	—	9.5	—1.5
Mysore	83	68	T	7.9	+0.6
Calicut	86	76	0.3	75.5	—1.3
Madras	99	82	—	7.0	—2.1
Darjeeling	72	62	0.4	46.8	+4.8
Simla	71	59	—	36.3	—2.0
Panchmarhi	73	65	0.2	50.8	—0.9
Colombo	86	79	T	17.2	+1.7
Bhavnagar	94	80	—	25.1	+10.9
Jacobabad	99	82	—	—	—2.1
Hyderabad (Sind)	99	80	—	6.1	+1.0
Karachi	84	80	—	1.8	—3.5
Jaipur	90	76	—	5.4	—9.7
Rajkot	91	79	—	19.6	
Ahmedabad	90	79	—	43.2	+20.8
Bhopal	83	74	—	26.0	
Akola	88	74	—	22.3	+2.8
Amraoti	86	74	—	19.3	—0.6
Indore	82	71	—	27.2	+5.6
Mussoorie	75	60	—	51.0	—6.0
Mahableshwar	66	62	0.4	168.4	—41.5
Baroda	90	77	—	38.1	
Belgaum	90	69	0.1	36.4	+4.0
Murree	71	58	—	19.3	—8.7
Cherrapunji	72	65	—	230.8	—28.4
Mount Abu	71	68	—	60.9	+17.1
Ootacamund	67	53	—	22.5	+2.7
Jodhpur	90	77	—	6.3	—2.0
Gwalior	89	79	—	9.9	

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.

WIDESPREAD RAINFALL CONTINUES

Poona, August 23

Rainfall has been widespread in Konkan and Malabar, and from Assam to the East Punjab Hills and local in Mysore. A few falls occurred in Orissa, Central Provinces, Kashmir, Bombay Deccan and North Madras Coast. The chief amounts of rainfall were :—Mangalore 5 inches; Darbhanga 3; Ranchi and Gaya 2 each; Gauhati, Barisal, and Ambala 1 1/2 each; Bogra and Chitaldrug 1 each.

Forecast (until the 24th evening). Fairly widespread rain is likely from Assam to the East United Provinces and along the West Coast Peninsula. Rainfall will decrease in West United Provinces and the Punjab Hills. Scattered thundershowers may occur in central parts of the country. Elsewhere the prevailing weather will more or less continue.—A.P.

NAGPUR.—Deaths due to epidemic diseases in C. P. and Berar rose to 645 during the week ended August 16th from 602 in the preceding week. Cholera was responsible for 1,139 cases and 622 deaths.

CHOICE FOR MR. JINNAH

(Continued from Page 21)

Committee, in a statement to the press issued to-day.

Mr. Siddiqi says:—"From what one has read and heard in these last few days, it would appear as if the be-all and end-all of our politics in India, was to bring to book the Chief Ministers of Assam, Bengal and the Punjab for joining the Indian Defence Council and thus sabotaging the longdrawn pourparlers between the Government of India and the League Executive. There is nothing new in what has happened. The Chief Ministers of the two majority provinces have pulled unceasingly at the leash.

WANTED INTROSPECTION

For reasons the Muslims public has yet to know, their actions, so detrimental to the prestige of the League, were connived at if not actually condoned. As a result the Governor-General with the assent of the Secretary of State, who does not know his mind from day to day, has outmanoeuvred the League in a diplomatic encounter. This would not have been possible without previous consultation with these Ministers and other Muslim Leaguers, some of whom have received their reward for services rendered while others are fulminating over their disappointment for, be it noted that the number of the unsuccessful ones is not insignificant.

The Working Committee will sit in judgment over the luckier ones alone, but in doing so it is expected that it will not forget to weigh in the balance the all-important factor as to how far the Committee itself has been contributory to the present contretempts".

BREAK THE SILENCE

Proceeding Mr. Siddiqi says: "The Muslim public expects that the Working Committee, at this long last, will break its self-imposed silence and tell the world what Muslim India thinks should be the basis of the new order, not of the European or American variety, but based on Islamic ideals. What should, for instance, be the relations between the White and non-White races, between Asia and Europe, between dominant and subservient nations and between Muslim and non-Muslim peoples?

Mr. Siddiqi continues: "The League has a Foreign Office at Karachi, run by amateurs. Time has come when the Working Committee should look into the activities of this section. Again the existing practice of loading the President with the responsibility of taking decisions on every conceivable topic, besides being unfair to him, reduces the members of the Committee to the position of "Yes Men". Let each member, from now onwards, begin to think for himself of problems affecting the Muslim world. India counts in the eyes of our Muslim fraternity in these countries.

LET INDIA SPEAK

Shall we still ruminate over "freedom of speech" and "clarifications and explanations" and miss the bus once more as we did when India entered belligerency or shall we pool our efforts together and begin to think in right earnest of the future of our country? The controllers of the "policy and programme" of the Muslim League will be well advised to put their heads together and evolve, even at some sacrifice, a method by which India may be enabled to speak with one voice on the shape of things to come. In doing so they will have served Muslims in India and the Muslim world at large".—A. P.

Confidence In Jinnah

LUCKNOW, August 23.

The General Secretary of the U. P. Muslim League says that he has received a number of letters expressing full confidence in Mr. M. A. Jinnah and urging Mr. Jinnah and the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League to take action against those members of the League who have gone against the policy of the League.—A. P.

Fatal Stabbing

Clare Road was the scene of a fatal stabbing attack on Saturday afternoon. Inquiries reveal that the victim Kader Ahmed, a hotel servant was passing along the street when, it is alleged, a Manglorian suddenly came on his cycle, stabbed Kader in the back, and made off instantaneously. The victim died on his way to the J. J. Hospital. The assailant is absconding. Police are making inquiries.

TWO SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Bansnarayan Singh Tilakdhari, a Congress worker from "E" Ward, and Mr. Raghunath Dhandu Sawant, a Congressman from "F" Ward, who had given notice of their intention to offer Satyagraha in the city to-day, were arrested in their respective residences early this morning and were removed to Thana jail.

This brings the total number of persons arrested in the city in connection with the Satyagraha campaign to 133.

Mr. Waman Mahadev Deshpande, a Congress worker from "E" Ward, and Mr. P. Venkatram Rameshayya, another worker from "D" Ward, are billed to offer Satyagraha on Monday. Mr. Deshpande intends to shout anti-war slogans on Monday evening on Arthur Road in front of the Lakshmi Narayan Temple at Chinchpokli and Mr. Ramsheshayya intends to shout the slogans in front of Congress House.

BENARES CONGRESS OFFICE SEARCHED

BENARES, August 23.

The local Congress office was searched yesterday by the police who took away some papers.—A. P.

Karnatak Congress Leader Released

BELGAUM, August 23.

Mr. S. C. Sindhur, member of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, was released to-day from the Belgaum Central Prison after the expiry of the term of six months' imprisonment.—United Press.

Three More Satyagrahis Released In Punjab

LAHORE, August 23.

The Punjab Government have ordered the release of three more Satyagrahi prisoner. Kanshi Ram Azad, a resident of Amritsar and Maya Singh, a resident of village Kandhalan Kalan in Hoshiarpur District have been released on account of ill health. The third prisoner Ram Karan of Sadalpur, District Hissar, has been released because his mother was seriously ill.—A. P.

MUNSHI ON LIMITATION OF NON-VIOLENCE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

The efficacy of non-violence as well as its limitations in so far as ordinary mortals were concerned, were explained by Mr. K. M. Munshi while speaking on "non-violence as I understand it" at a public meeting held this evening in Burra Bazar under the Presidentship of Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas.

"So long as humanity is in its present stage of evolution," Mr. Munshi concluded, "It can never abjure the use of force in self-defence. Occasions are bound to arise when we must, like Arjuna, destroy by force even those, who are our kith and kin. The defence of one's home, shrine, culture and country is a paramount and inalienable duty and no theoretical considerations or ethical handicaps should prevent a person from doing this duty."—A. P.

Munshi In Patna

PATNA, August 23.

An enthusiastic reception was accorded to Mr. K. M. Munshi, ex-Home Minister to the Bombay Government, on his arrival here this morning from Calcutta by the Delhi Express. He is staying with Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University.

It is understood that to meet Mr. Munshi Dr. Sinha will invite some prominent publicmen to a tea-party in his residence this afternoon when the possibility of forming an Akhand Hindustan Front in Bihar is likely to be discussed. Mr. Munshi will meet Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the course of the day.—United Press.

She Has Struck A Mine!

A Survivor's Story Of A Thrilling Rescue

The "little ships"—5,000 tons and under—of Britain's merchant fleet are in the front lines in the Battle of the Atlantic. Obscure and homely in their peacetime tasks, they have come to the fore in wartime capacities, performing such perilous duties as minesweeping. What happens when a sweeper strikes a mine is told here by a British sailor who had the experience.

I remember the disposition of everyth ng, its exact character, as clearly as though the eight or nine months' work we had done in the ship had been a prelude to the ship's destruction and to the overthrow of the small society that had lived within it. I believe that a clear realization of the look of things just before something happens is quite common. In any case it has stuck in my mind.

Because we had been going into port the mate was at the wheel himself. He was always at the wheel going in—I think more as an expression of good-will than anything else—and he would sing in a rather out-of-tune voice with a thick Yorkshire accent. Memories of every bar in Hull and nearly every trawler fishing out of it seemed to come into that weekly concert. It could be heard above the noise of the engine in most parts of the ship. I suppose he was singing this time too; I could not hear because I was sitting below forward with the engineer

I think, as a matter of fact that we were talking about the mate. There is room for gossip even among a small body of people living rather as a family; perhaps only in this way can we ease one's nerves and make existence tolerable.

Back To Port

In any event, we had been expecting to go in that day, and after five days, during which the necessities of work cut conversation down to its essentials, it was usual for every one to start discussing things, to wake up from a world of almost instinctive automatic mathematical living because every one was pleased with the weekly prospect of two days of beer, excitement and company.

These comments, when the patrol was at an end, were of pure friendship and generosity. You woke up to the humanity of your shipmates. They were no longer a man on watch or a man in his bunk, but they were Peter, Alec, Horace and Tom, with excited innocent gleams in their eyes, and you felt the unity of the crew which cut across boundaries of environment, upbringing and occupation. All of which is why I was down below swapping a bit of gossip with the chief.

We were huddled over a small stove, sitting on a bench, and the ship was going, so far as I could judge, at full speed—that is to say about nine knots. She was a new ship and so quite comfortable, but she was cramped, being only about sixty feet long. Because she had been converted for war work from a fishing drifter the sort of accommodation there did not induce much lounging about.

The fo'c'sle into which the fish hold had been converted consisted of two bunks for petty officers, a table, bench and stove. The crew lived aft in one cabin, and only the lieutenant possessed a cabin of his own. This was amidships between the engine room and fo'c'sle and was, practically speaking, a combination cabin, wireless cabin and chartroom. In fact it was the "brain trust" of the ship.

All-Embracing Crack

Being off watch, I would normally have been in my bunk, but, as I have said, having been wakened up for our weekly contemplation of one another's personality, I was sitting on the fo'c'sle bench chatting.

It is difficult to convey the effect of what happened then. I think I was about to put another lump of coal on the fire, but perhaps I had just done so. In any case, at the time I was sitting, there came simultaneously a crack like that of a a pistol shot going off in both ears and a lifting up of my whole body

The crack—there was nothing muffled about it as in a bomb explosion—was all-embracing, stunning, terrifying.

It was followed by this bodily upward lift, rather like the upgoing of a swing, with a second of silence that was impressive and merciful. It was, at least, a sign to your stunned consciousness that you were alive, even if a second later you might not be. We all knew in that silence that we had been mined. Perhaps a preparedness, a dull expectation of it somewhere at the back of one's brain was exploded into the open, writes Michael Richey in "The New York Times Magazine".

Then quickly the spell was broken. A spar of wood fell past me at the left. It was followed by a splitting noise that grew louder until there was a muffled crash Then there was a lull and nothing but the still rocking of the ship

The winch on the foredeck had fallen onto us. I felt water somewhere under my feet and thought we had gone down. I stood there in the dark, weakened, with a wild urge to rush into the ship's side and tear my way out of it up to the surface. It was impossible, I knew, and I thought of drowning, suffocated without panic because I thought it would soon be over. Anyway, fear only comes when there is an alternative, and I could see none. I asked somewhat fearfully for forgiveness but not for help. I thought I was past that: it was too late

When I saw the hatchway above me and gray, smoke-ridden sky I was not immediately thankful. I felt weary at the thought of further effort, a continuation of something I thought already all over. But even with this in my mind I made for the ladder hurriedly. I remembered where I was more then. I shouted to the chief, possibly screamed at him: "Come on Alec. . . Come on. here we are. . . . Come on, Alec" until we climbed out onto the deck

Supreme Effort

I stood for a second shaking, still puzzled. My leg was aching badly. I was still feeling very weak. At that and many subsequent moments I felt like giving in—just lying down and not caring. Effort seemed too much to make.

Then I braced myself and made toward the wheelhouse—I suppose because I knew the crew was in that region and I felt helpless just standing there alone. I remember the lieutenant's coming out of the wheelhouse with face white, then the mate limping out with his hands holding one knee; he had a broken leg.

Aft of the wheelhouse was the cabin hatchway. There were no steps down: it was a sort of skylight to let in air. It was shut I pull it open. One older man (in peacetime an Aberdeen trawlerman) was trying to lift himself out. He was too weak and too fat to do so. I took his arm and pulled. I think I was too weak, too because I pulled and lifted for a good minute before he could get out.

Then Peter, an old seaman, put out an arm. He was well over 50 and had sailed on almost every sort of ship afloat. Really he had been the ship's comedian but beneath his comedy there were deep-ingrained wisdom and kindliness that years of hard work on Norwegian windjammers and Iceland fishing boats had given him. Here was a person for whom I had fundamental respect, and I think because for a long time I had been the youngest of the crew he had always felt a sort of responsibility for my well-being.

A set of lifebelts was kept on deck. I got him one with some difficulty, tied it on and laid his head on a rest, a sort of holder for a hosepipe which had been blown out of its place onto the deck. I told him just to lie there and when the ship was going down to hold his breath; then he would be all right. I did not know quite what would happen, but I saw nothing else to do.

S. O. S.

About this time the lieutenant shouted for the Morse light. It was in the wheelhouse, dangling from a ledge, one end in water down the steps. I tried it, then took it out to him. There was a destroyer some four miles off, and one of our own small ships was about three miles off. The officer flashed the S.O.S. to both.

The ship was now sinking fast and the deck all roundabout the wheelhouse was awash. The lieutenant shouted to me to bring Peter forward. I could not manage him alone, and so shouted to the mate. He was sitting in the bows, hugging his legs. He could not move properly. I shouted for some one else. At last the lieutenant helped, though it developed later that he had a broken collarbone and a fractured ankle, and we got the old man forward. The crew were now all in the bows, most of them bleeding.

I saw the cook, a young lad, standing whimpering, his face covered with blood and burns.. The galley stove had exploded in his face and I think he had lost his nerve a bit. Who wouldn't? He had a broken shoulder, too. I gave him a lifebelt to put on.

All of the men were badly hurt, and there was grimness about the scene. We must have looked like a helpless lot of children Moaning and then finding himself shouting, each man knowing that he had got past a certain stage began to feel his aches.

The lieutenant cut adrift a raft—an object about 5 by 4 with hand-ropes around it—and shouted for some one with two good arms to jump overboard and hold it. November is not the best month for bathing in the North Sea and the water pulled me around, but I felt a little less weak holding the raft

I think the others must have jumped over about then because the bows were almost under when we got the old man lying flat on the raft. I swam out feeling a suction behind me, and stopped, treading water, when I thought I could. The lieutenant was floating near me in a lifebelt The others, because of their wounds, were clinging around the raft and balancing it upright

Easy Way

The little bows with the ship's name on them went down The craft looked gallant enough and pathetic, being sunk like this after what it had done It was something personal, like seeing a man drown.

For a while there were shouts of encouragement: "Well, anyway, we'll get some leave now,". and things like that We got more tired and earnest toward the end.

One of our own little ships came up to us after about thirty minutes and took us abroad The destroyer lowered a small boat for the lieutenant. He had drifted away and would not get abroad till we were all safe.

We had blankets and glasses of rum on the little ship Most of the rescued were prostrate on deck—out. I could only limp up and down shouting. I don't know why.

Later, in the warm wardroom of the destroyer, which took us to a hospital, I sat drinking hot tea. A doctor was dressing wounds A petty officer was giving out clothes to those who could walk He cracked jokes all the time At one period I sobbed like a child

"Unless that had happened I wouldn't believe it—that we all got away, I mean," said the chief.

"Unless it had happened you wouldn't have to," I said.

"Damned easy way of getting leave," he said.

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Football In Calcutta

MOHAMEDAN SPORTING'S GLORIOUS RECORD

By J. C. MAITRA

Footballers from all parts of India will join together in congratulating the Mohamedan Sporting Club of Calcutta on their glorious successes in the I.F.A. Shield Tournament and the Calcutta Football League. In winning the Shield for the second time, they have established a new record for Indian teams. During its long history, no other Indian team has succeeded in carrying away the trophy twice. In fact Mohun Bagan Athletic Club is the only other Indian team which had triumphed in this competition and that was years and years ago—in 1911. Mohun Bagan and other clubs had tried hard to win it again, but they failed even after reaching the final round. The Mohamedan Sporting broke the spell of ill-luck after the lapse of twenty-five years—in 1936.

MOHAMEDANS' CREDIT

Last year the Aryans, of the same City earned the distinction which Mohun Bagan and Mohamedan Sporting had done before them. It was then left to the Mohamedan Sporting to enhance their own reputation and that of Indian football by annexing the much coveted trophy for the second time this year. This may not be a record for teams in general who have participated in this competition during the last fifty years or so. As a matter of fact, European Civil and Military teams particularly the Calcutta Football Club, have won it several times. It stands to the credit of the Mohamedan Sporting that they have broken the monopoly of the European teams and made Indian claims a more positive factor.

UNRIVALLED RECORD

It is true the British Military teams have not been able to fight with all their might for their honour during the last two years owing to the war. But the fact cannot be denied that Indian teams and Indian football in general have made tremendous progress during the last few years. The contribution of the Mohamedan Sporting is the largest in this respect. For a club to win the most important League in the country, I mean the Calcutta League, seven times out of eight is an achievement of which any club may be justly proud. On the top of it, they have annexed almost all the important trophies in India. No other team, whether civil and military can boast of such a proud record.

SUPREME POSITION

The Rovers Cup of Bombay, Durand Cup of Simla of yore and of Delhi at present, De Montmorency Cup of Lahore and D.F.A. Cup of Delhi have fallen into their hands one after the other during the last twelve months. Does it not show that they are supreme in the domain of Indian football to-day? They have met and conquered almost all the leading teams in the land. It is not their fault if any prominent team has been left unbeaten by them. Perhaps I am doing a little injustice to East Bengal of Calcutta who beat them once in the Calcutta League recently. But apart from this I know of no other reverse which the Mohamedans met with during this period. The Sherwood Foresters were the only other team to attain this unique honour five or six years ago.

CAUSES OF SUCCESS

It is said that the Mohamedan Sporting is really an All-India side and as such they deserve to achieve what they have done. There is no denying the fact that this premier club has picked out some of the most outstanding players from different parts of the country and formed their combination. But we must not lose sight of this fact also that other prominent clubs of Calcutta like the East Bengal and Kalighat have tried to do the same thing for the last few years. But they have not so far been able to claim any of the trophies which the Mohamedans have captured. Then there must be something which the Mohamedans possess in a pre-eminent degree and they lack substantially. And this is said to be team-work and team-spirit.

BASIC FACT

Whatever may be said in favour of the possession of these qualities by the Mohamedans, the fact remains that they have cultivated them by constant care and nursing. There is no other club in India which keeps and plays their players together throughout the year. After finishing their Calcutta season, they are taken from place to place in different parts of India, and sometimes outside her borders, which, in addition to giving them varied experience, creates a strong fellow-feeling between them and binds them in a cordial bond. The strength of the Mohamedan Sporting lies in this basic fact. If East Bengal and Kalighat or any other club follow in the footsteps of the Mohamedans, I have no doubt they will succeed in attaining what the Mohamedans have done.

A MOOT POINT

Then the question arises, how can players, who are engaged in different avocations in life, peregrinate from one part of the country to the other in quest of football honours. Only those who have nothing else to do can afford it. That means a player must play football throughout the year and do nothing else. Then what about his living? Surely they are not so wealthy as to overlook the question of their own maintenance and their family. It is an open secret that the players of the Mohamedan Sporting have not to worry about it. It is solved for them either by their Club or some other persons. This is being done by some other clubs also in Calcutta though to a smaller extent. If they increase the length of their support, I should not be at all surprised if the Mohamedan Sporting have bigger rivals in the near future.

LEGALISING PROFESSIONALISM

But the question is, would the All-India Football Federation allow the growth of these quasi-professional football teams and how long? Would they not put a stop to sham-amateurism and say that a player should be either an amateur or a professional. There is no half-way house between them. Personally I am not at all against the development of professional football in this country. In fact I would welcome it. Because that is the only way which will help the growth of Indian football to the world standard. After all, amateurs can only devote their spare time to the cultivation of their game. But a professional who has to make a living out of it, would spend as much time as possible to perfect it. This is being done in England. And I do not see why it should not be followed in India.

NO SHAME IN IT

India may not be able to pay the fabulous sums which they do in England. Really speaking, that should not be encouraged here. Anything which goes to make a Capitalistic ramp should be nipped in the bud. However that is a question for the future. At the present moment we should direct our attention towards the spurious growth in the shape of sham-amateurs. Let there be open professionalism and let those, who want to accept money for their skill and for their labours, do so openly—in the broad day-light. There is no shame in it. On the other hand it is perfectly honest and straightforward. If there be any shame, it is in sham-amateurism, because you accept your remuneration in a clandestine manner.

INDIAN MASTERY

It is not with an intention of belittling the achievements of the Mohamedan Sporting that I have written the above lines. My only object in diverting from the main theme is to make the field of Indian football absolutely clean and above-board. The feeling of under-hand dealing must be done away with. At the same time every Indian is bound to feel proud of the conquests of this famous team. They have proved beyond a shadow of doubt that Indians are capable of attaining what others have mastered. In truth, they have shown by adopting the dual method of play, namely booted-cum-barefooted play, that they possess merits which few other people can show. Can you even imagine a European playing without boots and excel in it?

STRENGTH OR SKILL?

Some un-named critic in Calcutta has read a sermon to Indians in the "Statesman" that they must learn to play with boots, if they ever hope to defeat British and Continental teams. It is a manly game and naturally strength plays an important part in it. Indians must be able to stand the rough methods of the West. Unfortunately for the writer an Indian team emerged victorious in the Shield final at the expense of a military side, the King's Own Scottish Borders. The might of the soldiers bowed down to the skill of the Indians! It is my candid opinion—and many well-known Indian players agree with me—that the technique and skill, which Indians have developed, and are developing, will beat the world before long. Many people forget that football should be played as football and not as wrestling or boxing.

LEAVE REFEREES ALONE

Before I conclude this article, I must refer to the very unpleasant and unhealthy development in a section of the press in various parts of India and that is to run down the referee. In Calcutta this has been reduced to a fine art. I do not hold that referees should not be criticised in the press. When a referee makes mistakes repeatedly, he should be given his 'dessert.' But one must remember that to err is human. For a slight mistake here and there—or even a blunder at times—we should not be too hard on him. We must also bear in mind that the referee may be right from his point of view. Can the critics bear the responsibilities themselves? No, they can't. I am sure they will retort that it is none of their business. Those who take up the job must do it perfectly. But perfection in this department is impossible. What I wish to suggest is that the press should not encourage the mob-rule which is growing in Calcutta day by day. It is a disgrace to Indian sport. If it is continued, I should not be at all surprised if sportsmen refuse to lend their services for this thankless task.

SIND PIR'S ENTHUSIASM FOR KHADDAR

KARACHI, August 22.

In pursuance of his drive to encourage the use of khaddar, Pir Pagaro, a well-known Pir in Sind, has enlisted the co-operation of Prof. N. R. Malkani, representative of the All-India Spinners Association here.

The Pir has sent out batches of his followers to various villages in Upper Sind for propaganda work in favour of handspun and handwoven cloth. In his own village in Sukkur District, there are about 400 handlooms at present engaged in manufacturing khaddar goods.

Further, the Pir has issued instructions to his followers in Jeselmir, Jodhpur and Kairpur States to the effects that those paying Rs. 100/- or more as land revenue should use only khaddar.—A. P.

GLAMOUR

THAT GREEN-EYED MONSTER!

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

By REGINE

Dear Regine:

I am a private secretary and have been in love with an ex-newspaper man for some time. He quit his job to write plays and now he has found a collaborator, a very charming woman with a great deal of talent. If you think I am jealous...you are right. They are closeted together for hours at a time and whereas he assures me there is no cause for jealously, I am not only jealous of her as a woman, but as an artist. I know I must seem very tame to him, after his hours with her...although he doesn't seem to think so. The whole thing gets me, even as I am trying to maintain my composure. Shall I give him...turn him over to her completely...or shall I hang on?

HEARTSICK

* * * *

Hang on by all means, Heartsick...and you won't be sorry. Once in a thousand times, a man and woman working together marry and live happily forever after. But for the most part, they each have such complete and extraordinary egos...that they clash terrifically on the matter of romance. Because the law of compensation does exist, it is rarely given to two people to have everything in common. And invariably where minds click so perfectly, that mysterious something called pulse and animal magnetism are absent.

It is entirely possible that your sweetheart is no more attractive to his collaborator physically, than you say she is to him. She may merely look upon him as a grand person and an able collaborator and not see him as the man you see him. In most affairs between men and women, this platonic stuff is the bunk, but it can and does exist where men and women work together for a cause greater than their emotions or their vanity.

Writing a play is a good deal like having a baby. It has its conception, its period of gestation, its labour and its birth. It is a full time occupation for those engaged in it. Taking time off to play around with romance would be exactly as if Washington had remained home from Valley Forge because Martha had baked a cherry pie she wanted him to eat.

Help Him To Relax

But, after working with his brilliant collaborator...you will seem entirely heavenly to him. No longer is he being scrutinized by penetrating eyes that can tell if he is wobbling ever so little. No longer need he explain that he feels as empty as an old straw hat today and couldn't write a line for all the tea in China. No longer is he expected to click like Shakespeare every minute. He can relax...and what's more, he can relax in the adoring glances of a woman who doesn't quite know what it's all about...and who knows only one thing definitely that he, the male, is the most brilliant and magnificent human animal she has ever encountered.

Personally, Heartsick, I think you have everything on your side if you play your cards right. You be sweet...you be clinging ... you be kind...and you be dumb. Be a contrast to his queenly collaborator. And whatever you do, don't try to act overly intelligent or talk about playwriting. When he goes to you, he doesn't want to talk shop. Don't even refer to his play unless he does... and if he should, listen carefully and say little, practically nothing. Just look at him adoringly...and let him think you are an adorable little nitwit. It will amuse and satisfy him far more than any attempt at erudition. You can't compete with his collaborator...so make hay with your own personality. You can.

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Praise

A man likes a woman who keeps alive in him the idea that he is a warrior. Which is why it is important for a woman to have spirit even while she keeps it leashed over with soft and honeyed words. Spirit is often the antidote that cures a man and woman of the doldrums that follow satiety.

A man likes a woman to be articulate as much as a woman desires that quality in a man. Because it is far too much trouble to wander in the labyrinths of another's unspoken thoughts. And men enjoy gossip, even while they don't admit it...almost as much as they do poetic utterances.

A man likes a woman who occasionally disagrees with him, providing she is more charming than when she agrees. The world "No" is like a rhinestone...in that it needs a more effective setting than the diamond of "Yes".....to make any impression at all. A man likes a woman to be free not only of the particular faults he detests, but to be capable of constantly annexing new qualities that will make her increasingly desirable. A man likes a woman to seem natural providing that a naturalness includes a deep and abiding admiration for him.

A man likes a woman who furnishes her mind like a gifted decorator does a room, highlighted with some element of colour and a lot of dash.

Fiction

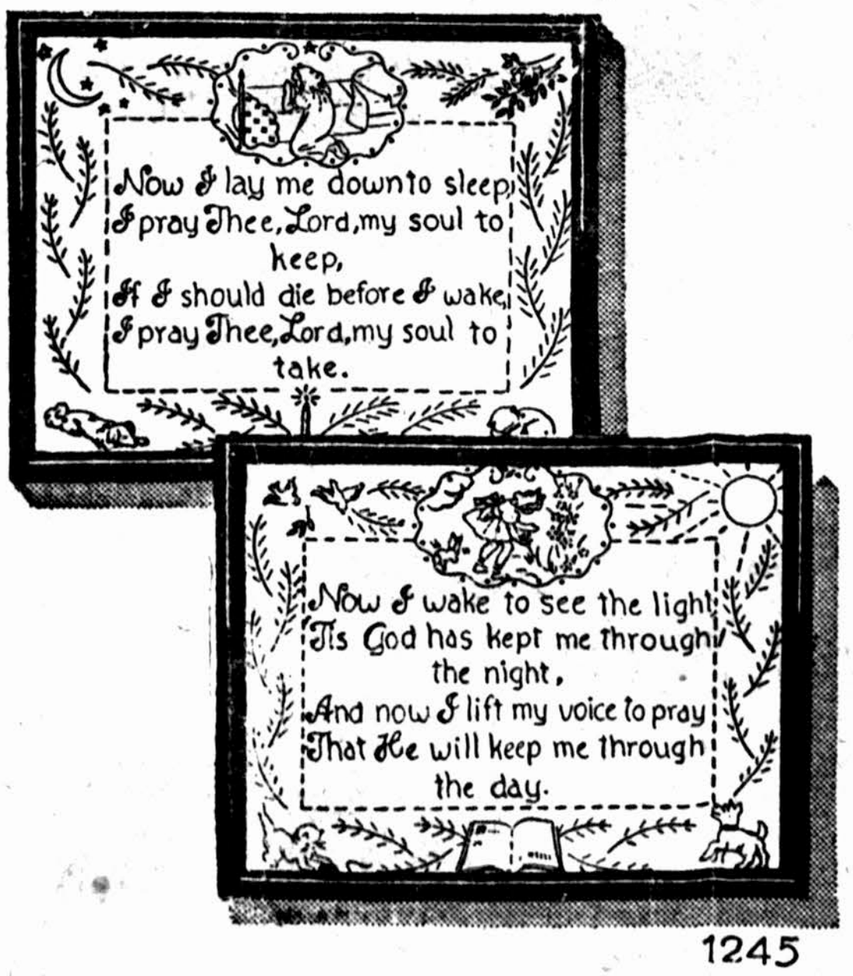
A man likes a woman to have one striking characteristic, like a heroine in fiction. Because they find it hard to absorb the fact, poor darlings, that a female may have little shining white blossoms in the garden of her mind and deep pungent pinks and scarlet poppies simultaneously.

A man likes a woman who does not lay bare that immeasurable boundless infinite something. A woman's soul beating futilely against the bars of existence, makes the average male more nervous than sympathetic.

A man likes a woman who gives the impression of constant ani-

(Continued On Page 30)

PRAYERS FOR THE YOUNG


Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to keep,
If I should die before I wake,
I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to take.
Now I wake to see the light
'Tis God has kept me through the night,
And now I lift my voice to pray
That He will keep me through the day.

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HOW to decorate the child's room? Embroider a set of these prayer pictures for hanging on the walls. The delightful decorative border done in bright colours have appropriate little inset pictures for each prayer. These wall pictures will become as beloved as are the beautiful prayers themselves.

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HOW THE R. A. F. BOMBS A TARGET

BY A SQUADRON LEADER

(In A Recent B. B. C. Talk)

Bombing targets in Germany and German occupied territories by night is not a particularly easy job. But I believe we have met with better results than has the enemy.

When the war began we were well trained in finding targets in the dark and we were therefore never compelled to bomb indiscriminately through the clouds. The enemy, on the other hand, was unprepared for night bombing on an extensive scale and in consequence was less well trained. He was also not equipped with the accurate bombsight we have used for so many months.

The man in charge of this elaborate bombing machine is always in direct telephonic touch with the other members of the crew. This direct contact is essential to accurate bombing.

The bomb-aimer always sits in the nose of the machine where he has the most uninterrupted view, but the posture he has to adopt in order to get the best results depends entirely on the type of aircraft.

For instance in the Wellington he lies face downwards whereas in the Whitley and the Hampden he sits upright on a not too comfortable seat.

At the time of the actual run upon the target, that is just before the bombs are dropped, the pilot flies straight and level regardless of anti-aircraft fire, enabling the aimer to stay on his seat and keep the target held in the bombsight.

Sometimes searchlights may blind him so that another run and perhaps yet another has to be made before the target is clearly visible in the sights. Part of my war experience has been as bomb-aimer in a Hampden.

In the Hampden the aimer has two important jobs. He is the navigator until the aircraft arrives in the target area, so that it is solely his responsibility to see that the machine arrives over the right place after making a 500-mile crossing of sea and enemy territory.

Pin-Point

Having reached the vicinity of the target area, he has to position himself, or pin-point as we call it, by finding some pre-determined conspicuous landmark near to the target itself. Sometime he is able to locate the area some distance away by the fires caused by earlier visitors.

As he reaches the target area, the navigator takes up his position behind his bombsight and becomes the bomb-aimer. He has previously discussed the method and the height of attack with his pilot and has set his bombsight accordingly. On arrival over the target, the pre-arranged tactics might have to be varied. But this will not mean any great alteration to the sights.

Imagine that everything has gone according to our carefully laid plans. We have decided to attack from the South West at a height of just over 10,000 feet. As the target area is neared the aimer looks through his sights, and there, still some considerable distance away, is the grey outline of the objective.

By now the machine is under fire. Most of the shells are bursting below. The gunners have yet to find their range. Now they come nearer and the pilot begins to take evasive action. At the same time that he evades the shells, he also attempts to mislead the enemy as to his ultimate goal.

It is at this point that close co-operation between pilot and bomb-aimer is absolutely essential. The captain of the aircraft is still avoiding the anti-aircraft fire. He evades shells to the right, to the left and in front of him. He does it with a master hand so that the bomb aimer who is gradually getting the target well in his sights does not lose sight of it.

At last the target is nearly reached, and anti-aircraft or no anti-aircraft the pilot flies a steady course under the verbal instructions of the aimer. This is the sort of thing that would be said. "Left, left, steady!" And then if the target is still off to the left of the bomb sight a more urgent, "Left, left."

Steady . . . . Bombing!

From now on every inflection in the aimer's voice, however slight, will warn the pilot of the amount of correction required. The target might then slip to the right of the bomb sight and the pilot would hear a long drawn out "Right." The instant the target is back in the bomb sight, he will get "Steady."

Shortly after this the target is well placed. He gives a warning to the pilot, "Steady, bombing." There is a tense few seconds and the good understanding and teamwork between the two is about to bear fruit. They know each other so well that every inflection in their voices means something.

The target slips further and further into the sights. The pilot flies a straighter and more level course, still getting minor instructions from the aimer. The anti-aircraft fire is more intense, but regardless of this pilot and aimer continue to co-operate.

He sees several large flashes on the ground coming from the guns. He sees streams of tracers coming towards him looking rather like inverted and coloured rain. Some of it takes a snakelike form, all of it resembles a rainbow gone mad.

There is however no time to think of these things. The target, as seen through the sights, is of course in a critical angle. Bursts of black and white shells shake the aircraft. But the pilot with faultless technique still keeps her on a steady course.

The rest of the crew also conscious of their job, ignore the pandemonium outside, and the wireless operator,—air-gunner, his wireless forgotten for the moment, keeps his eyes skinned for any fighters. The rear gunner, his target map in front of him, stares down through the night, lit by the flashes of guns and shells, waiting for the bomb explosions.

The bomb aimer, who knows his compartment inside out, with his eyes glued on that ever nearing target, without looking up, touches first this lever, and then that, and then at the right moment presses the buttons.

At the same time he says "Bombs gone." This is the signal to the captain to take whatever evasive action he likes, and a signal to the rear gunner, who has been listening to a very one sided telephone conversation, to keep his eyes skinned for the burst of the bombs.

By the time they reach their objective, the aircraft will be over the target, giving the rear gunner an excellent view so that he can plot the positions of the bursts on his map and report the results to the captain.

Flying steadily through the barrage has been a strain on the pilot and he is glad to let himself go as soon as the task has been accomplished, and he does.

HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT FACTORY

The prevailing wrong impression in certain quarters that the Hindustan Aircraft Limited was merely doing assembling work of parts imported from foreign countries was cleared by Seth Lalchand Hirachand, Resident-Director, addressing a select gathering at Bangalore including Air-Marshal Sir John Higgins, the Dewan of Mysore and other representatives of the Governments of India and Mysore, says the Bangalore correspondent of "The Hindu".

Mr. Lalchand referred to the activities of the Company and stated that, excepting engines, the Factory was equipped for the manufacture of almost all parts from raw materials, local and foreign. The Factory now employed 2,000 people on the construction side and another 2,000 on the operation side. The Company, even in its infant stage, had done substantial service not only to Mysore but India also and was a concern of which any Indian could be proud.

Mr. Lalchand paid a tribute to Mr. W. D. Pawley's organisation and appreciated the efficiency and co-operation of the entire American personnel, and he was pleased with their willingness and enthusiasm in training Indians in aeronautics.

Mr. Lalchand expressed gratification that American friends had expressed appreciation of Indian talent and hoped that when, Indians were given necessary training, they would manage the organisation themselves.

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AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan."—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

We had a very fine time on Sunday before last at Ghatkopar. A number of children of the Khar and Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Baris accompanied by their Secretaries and other workers went there at the invitation of that Branch. And what a huge number of boys and girls had collected there!

Together we all sat in the big hall of the local School, and had a programme of talks, stories, songs and recitations. Then we went to the top floor and there played games and danced garbas. With beautiful natural scenery all round, we enjoyed the programme to one's heart's content.

In the end, all children and elders took light refreshments. And then we had to bid good-bye to each other. In such a short time the unknown friends become so much known to each other that it becomes a hard job to part. But we had to part, so we parted in the hope to meet each other soon again!

Balkan-ji-Bari Activities

The activities of the Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari Branch have been revived. Boys and girls meet every Saturday afternoon at about 5 p.m. under the guidance of Shrimati Labhubehn Mehta, President, and Shri Chandulal Sampat, Secretary.

On Sunday, August 17, the Balkan-ji-Bari observed the Shradh of Rabindranath Tagore. Stories from the life of the Poet were related to the children.

To-day boys and girls of the Matunga, Khar and Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Baris propose to have a nice time at the Veghjibhai Bath, Vile Parle.

On next Sunday, August 31, children will visit their brethren of the chawls with certain friends of the Social Workers' Society. In the afternoon a Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' meeting will be held in the "Saroj Nivas", Juhu Road, Vile Parle.

* * * *

The Rain ...

It rained last night: the gutters sing,
The soil is washed away from stones
Which seem, half-buried, glistering,
The Highway's bones.

The hedgerows all were bent and old,
The dust had made their tresses white;
Today, how young and green, behold!

It rained last night.

The grass is splashed and specked with gleams,
The barbed wire points have each a tear,
And in my heart reviving dreams say "Rain fell here."

* * * *

The Widow's Mite

Thousands of people were passing to and fro; gaiety and seriousness, the spirit of education and amusement, were sending people right and left down the Queen's Road highways and byways. Among them was a very poor woman.

Suddenly she was confronted by the collecting-box of the Flood Relief Fund. She hesitated, and stood for a minute thinking. The gay crowds vanished; the shouts and laughter, the songs and dances, were silenced. Surging memories swept over her. Tears rushed to her eyes, and fumblingly, blindly, she sought for her lean purse, took an anna, dropped it into the box, and walked on.

She thought no one saw her, but someone behind had noticed the wet eyes and the downcast look, and it seemed that in the market of this world's favours and fortunes those tears had a price. Then was dropped into the box a Ten-Rupee Note, in memory of the widow's mite.

At Ghatkopar

A Prayer For Our School

O God, whom truly to know is everlasting life, pour down upon our school the abundance of Thy blessing that all who serve Thee here may set Thy holy will ever before them and do what is well-pleasing in Thy sight.

Grant us thankful hearts for all who have done faithful duty in this place, and enable us as to follow their good examples that this land may be better for our studies, and we ourselves devoutly given to serve Thee in all good works.

* * *

What's Wrong?

What is wrong with the following story?

A man who was severely wounded and knocked unconscious walked into a hospital. The doctor examined him and amputated his arm and he soon became well.

A few days later his uncle, who was living close by and who had lost his legs in an accident, came to see him on a bicycle.

The nephew was overjoyed and threw his arms round him and wept.

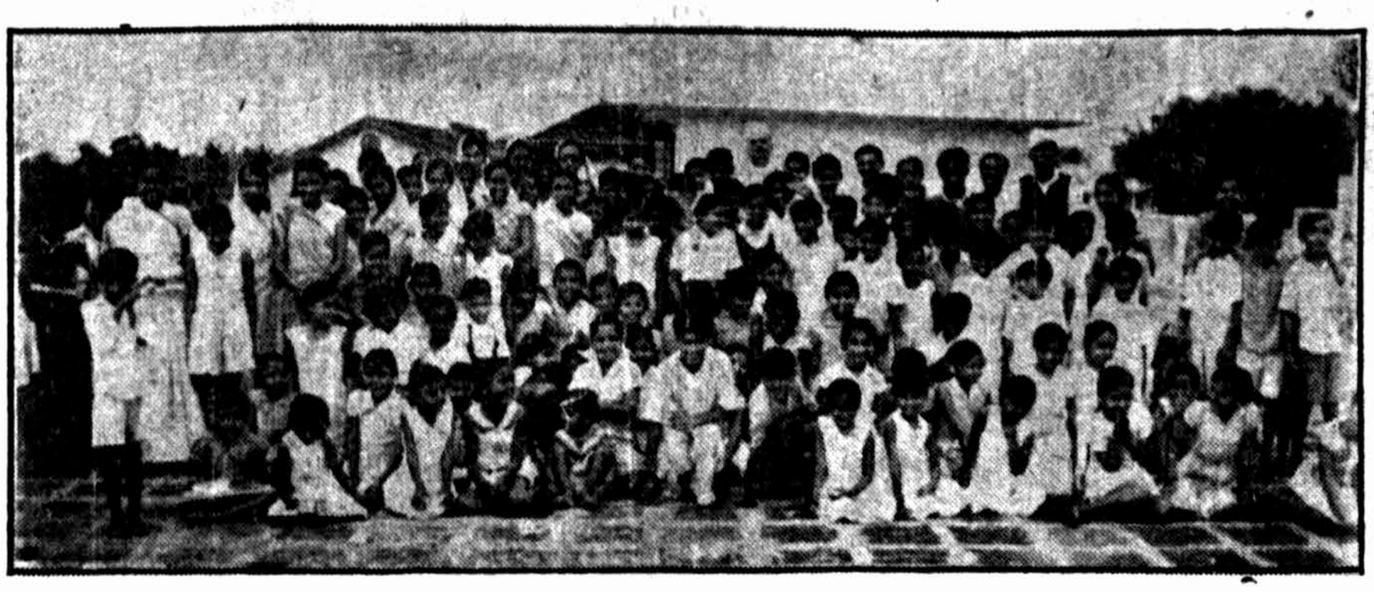
* * *

The Difference

What is the difference between a chatterbox and a looking-glass?

One speaks without reflecting and the other reflects without speaking.

Boys and girls of Khar and Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Baris at Dadar (left) and Ghatkopar (right) Railway stations. At Ghatkopar they were entertained with various items, including a Garba Dance (centre) by the Members of that place. They themselves also sang songs and related stories.

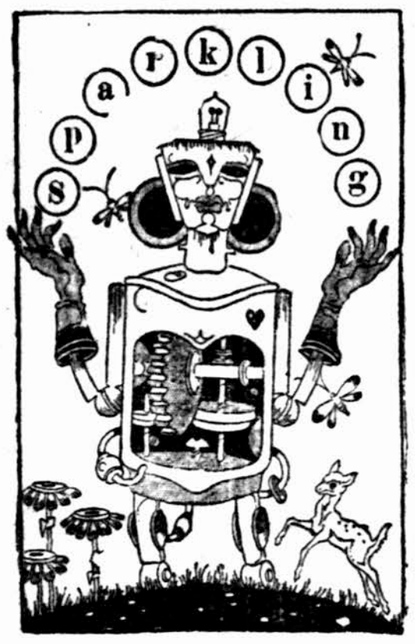


A group photo of the Balkan-ji-Bari Members, Companions and Associates taken at Ghatkopar on Sunday, 10th August.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

WORD JUGGLER



THE grotesque robot juggler can drop one lettered ball at a time, at will, from the set of nine balls which spell the word "sparkling." Each time he eliminates a letter, a complete word is left. At the finish of this ingenious feat, the mechanical man has but one ball left—the one lettered "I". Can you guess what the words are?

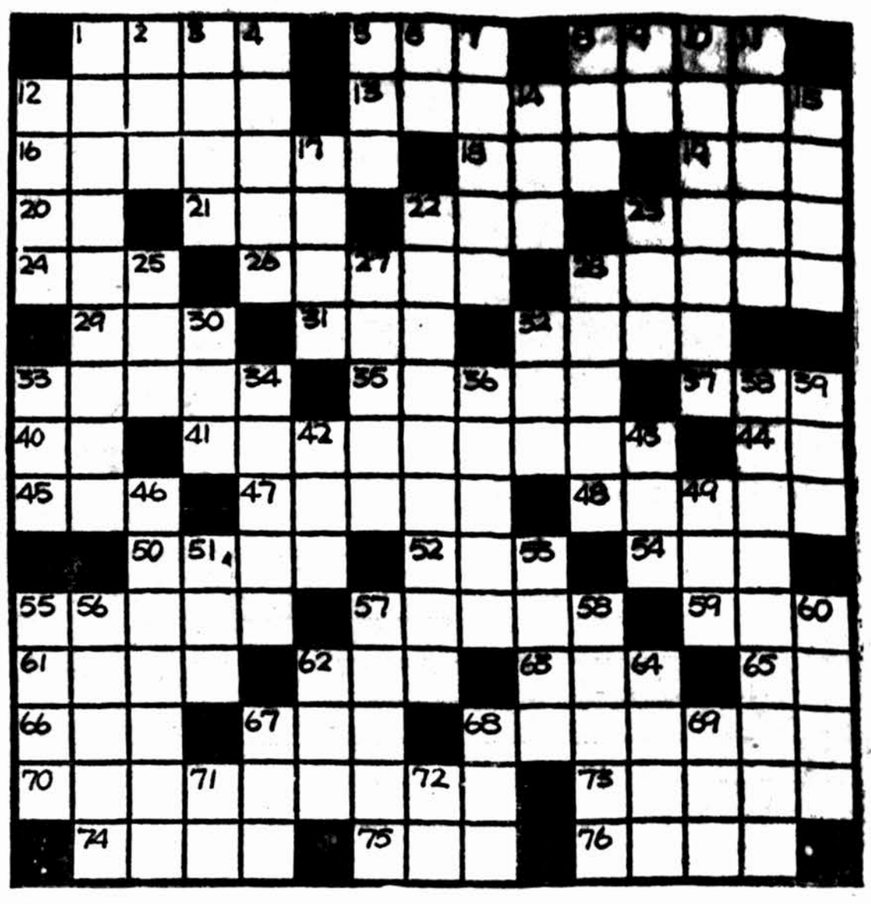
FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 29

HORIZONTAL

1—Doubling of a rope
5—Sooner than
8—What was the pen-name of Charles Lamb?
12—What is the missing part of the name of the Ibsen play: "—— Gabler"?
13—Who painted the famous "Night Watch"?
16—Where is the burial place of Harriet Beecher Stowe?
18—Electrified particle
19—Digit
20—Note of the scale
21—Color
22—Pig pen
23—Only this and nothing more
24—Conclusion
26—Bites
28—Central parts
29—Restrain from free speech
31—Wing
32—Persia
33—Who wrote "The Green Hat"?
35—Harangue
37—Watering place
40—Mother
41—In what state is Hamline University?
44—Exclamation
45—Find the sum
47—Years of one's age
48—Make level
50—Aid
52—Fish
54—Dawn goddess
55—What is the missing part of the title of the Sinclair Lewis novel: "—— Gantry"?
57—Flower
59—Short sleep
61—Cloths
62—Beast of burden
63—Short flap
65—Symbol for calcium
66—Blackbird
67—Seized suddenly with the teeth
68—That which turns
70—One who loads vessels
73—Old-womanish
74—Verbal
75—Rodent
76—Russian river

VERTICAL

1—What city was Petrograd before 1924?
2—Peculiar
3—Scent
4—Makes smooth
5—Make a mistake
6—Concerning
7—Ejects
8—Sea eagle
9—Note of the scale
10—Confines to one locality
11—Worship
12—Detest
14—Lad
15—Golf mounds
17—What is the first name of the author of "So Big"?
22—Thinness
23—Flightless bird
25—Decaliter (abbr.)
27—Unaccompanied
28—Of what Greek island is Candia the chief city?
30—Precious stone
32—Japanese statesman
33—Wine chalice
34—Saltpeter
36—Part of one's property
38—In what Florida city is a large U. S. naval air station?
39—Exclamations
42—Trap
43—Hail!
46—English navigator
49—Indefinite period of time
51—Egyptian deity
53—Who was the mother of Apollo?
55—Periods
56—Slowly
57—Who was the first woman to sit in Parliament?
58—Amount at which a person is rated
60—Cut the outer part from
62—Help
64—Ruin
67—Babylonia deity
68—Immerse
69—Metal
71—Southern State (abbr.)
72—Sun god

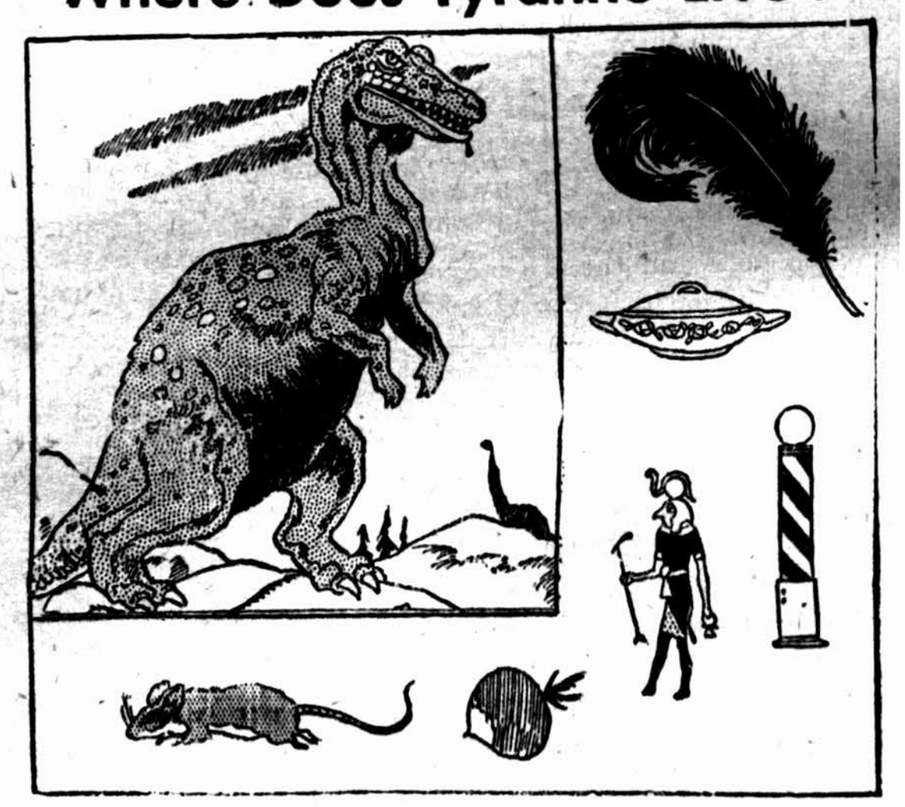


A Cryptogram With Clues

IF you have any trouble solving this cryptogram, do not give up in despair. Elsewhere on this page you will find some helpful suggestions and clues which will make your work much easier. Actually, there are plenty of clues such as the repetition of KAX and the short words to keep you from tearing up the problem in disgust. Give this a fair trial and you will see what we mean.

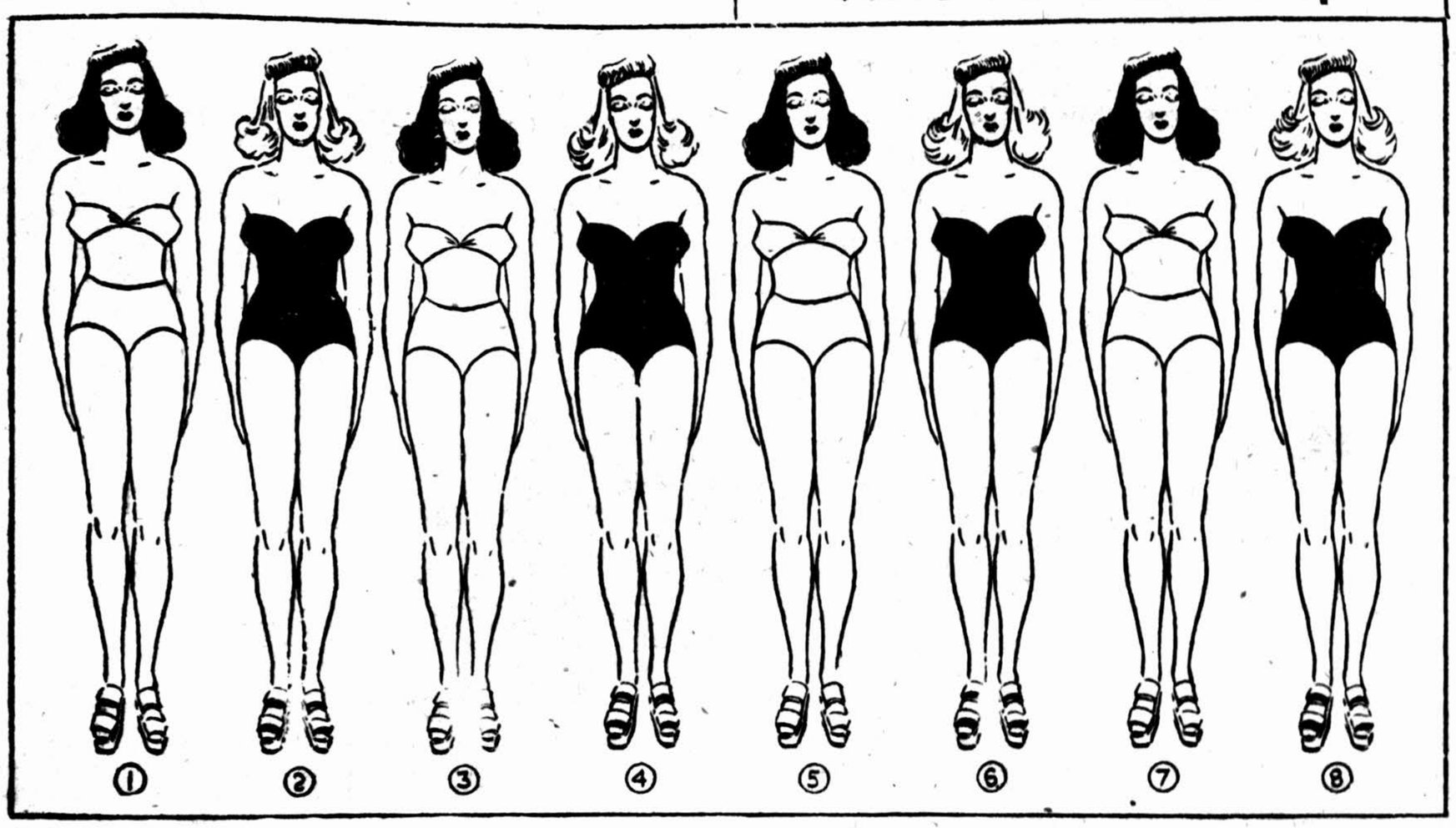
RC FKXB FC KAX CXNJ JRPJ KARK VIDJJNDIWJ
FC KAX ZIXCVA GRGXIJ ARMX UXXC VXCJDIXW
DC RVVDLCK DZ VDCVXRYXW BXJJRSXJ.

Where Does Tyranno Live?



THAT startling monster in the picture is Tyrannosaurus Rex, a creature that roamed the earth eons ago. The little figures around him, when properly identified and then added and subtracted by the letters in their name in their correct order, will leave the name of a place where Tyranno is most likely to be found today.

Solve This Dance Step



In four carefully-calculated moves the dance director will have the blondes on one end of his fast-stepping line and the brunettes on the other. He will shift two adjacent girls each time. Keep your eyes on their identifying numbers and remember it can be done in only four moves. Perhaps you will find it easier to solve this puzzle if you cut out the figures.

On The Profits Front

(Continued from Page 15)

by Babu Rajendra Prasad, states in the course of its report that the earnings of the miner are too low, when regard is paid to the risks and difficulties of his occupation. This statement is supported by the President of the National Association of Colliery Managers who observed four years ago that their "wages were ridiculously low."

Burden Of Debt

The fact of the matter is that the cultivators who move from one place to another, burdened with debts and large families, carry with them a considerable portion of the burden wherever they go in quest of new and better paying jobs.

The debts of the cultivators alone in this country, according to G. T. Garrat, in his "Indian Commentary" is estimated at £400 to £500 millions. Then add the interest for another ten years—and a British journalist who put the figure at 30 per cent although he never came to a figure so low—it would amount to over £200 millions, giving us a rough total of Rs. 11,850,-000,000. And if this cultivators' debt is equally distributed, with sufficient extra provisions under a new order to enable them to earn their livelihood, it will take, on a rough estimate, not less than 263,-000,000 years to liquidate this debt!

But if the cultivators, as a community, are compelled to take this debt, then it will take, under given set of circumstances, not less than four times that period, if we take Romesh Dutt's figure of 4d. each, given at the dawn of the 20th century. It is extremely doubtful whether the economic position has radically altered since then, as the economic comforts of the poor and the lower middle-class people, as they toil along, drop away either by sudden blasts (as in the case of cyclone or excessive rain or famine) or by slow decline, according to market conditions.

The poverty of India is universally acknowledged and it serves little or no useful purpose to expand or emphasise the point.

What Is The Remedy?

What then is the solution of the worker in the city burdened with debts? The rise in the price may be neutralised by an increase in wages. But even then there may be a tendency on his part, as has been admitted in the Ahmedabad Family Budget Inquiry Report of 1937, to purchase more of the nutritive and comparatively expensive food such as milk and milk-products etc., as per capital expenditure on food increases according to the rise in income.

The enormous debts of the working class population have been recorded in family budget inquiries. In Ahmedabad the average indebtedness per family in debt was Rs. 322-5-7, the average debt for all families being Rs. 221-10-1 and the average monthly income per family being Rs. 46-5-0. The indebtedness of the indebted family with monthly incomes "below Rs. 20" and "Rs. 20 and below Rs. 30" and "Rs. 30 and below Rs. 40" works out to about 14, 10 and 8 times respectively the monthly income. Incidentally, a very large majority or 83.35 per cent of the cases of security furnished was "personal" which goes to prove that the working class population believes in the adage that self-help is the best of all helps!

The present inquiry report which may be published shortly by the Government may give us further interesting details.

Prosperity—For Whom?

The indebtedness of the Bombay working class family may not be so heavy, but it is really extensive, as 75 per cent of the working class people are soaked in indebtedness. While war has helped the textile industry, there are some who have not yet come forward to neutralise the rise in prices. In certain centres, there has been an average annual income of 3 lakhs of rupees. At a Press luncheon given by Sir Homi Mehta at the Brabourne Stadium some time ago, he revealed that a group of mills which were incurring a loss of four to five lakhs of rupees were now making a profit of nearly 14 to 15 lakhs.

We are told officially that the country is passing through a comparative phase of prosperity. And if that is so, the prosperity is to be judged on the really comparatively microscopic number of assessees with an income of Rs. 25,000 and over and those with an income of Rs. 1,00,000. In British India there are only 7,150 in the first category and in the second a handful of 436. But what of the rest of the 400,000,000 people who inhabit this vast and ancient land?

A Word About Cryptograms

By DAVID SHULMAN

TODAY we present a few hints on solving cryptograms by spotting the vowels.

Take a quick look at the cryptogram on this page and you will notice that there are five two-letter words. We know that at least one of the letters in a two-letter words must be a vowel. Usually, the letter of higher frequency is the vowel. Thus, in the combination DZ the letter Z occurs only once in the message, whereas the letter D occurs seven times and must be a vowel, according to our theory. Assuming this to be correct, then the eighth word V I D J J N D I W J contains the D as a vowel and tips us off that J is a consonant.

Now, jump back to the beginning of the message and notice that the sixth word, J R P J, has the letter J, which we have indicated as a consonant. Since every word in the English language should have at least one vowel, we must choose between R and P as the vowel. The letter P is used only once in the message and as the vowels are high frequency letters, then we must consider the letter R which occurs seven times as the fugitive vowel. Now go on from there!

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Whiz Quiz: 1. True; palm trees do not have branches. 2. False; cows do not have front upper teeth. 3. False; Bombay duck is an Indian fish. 4. False; a bumblepuppy is a game and not a dog. 5. False; the whale does not spout water. 6. True; a dog does not perspire, except through its tongue. 7. True. 8. False; a hen has no teeth. 9. True; the seacow has fingernails. 10. True; a mirage can be photographed. 11. True. 12. False. 13. False; bats are not blind. 14. True; a snake has a movable jaw which permits it to swallow. 15. False; tigers are not found in Africa. 16. True; monkeys blush like humans. 17. False; penguins are not found in the Arctic.

Dance Step: Move girls 6 and 7 to the left of girl 1; put 3 and 4 in the positions occupied by 6 and 7; next shift 7 and 1 to the places occupied by 3 and 4; move 4 and 8 to the vacant spaces between 6 and 2.

Word Juggler: Sparkling, sparking, sparing, spring, sprig, prig, pig, pi, i.

Cryptogram: An item in the news says that crosswords in the French papers have been censored on account of concealed messages.

Tyranno Puzzle: MOUSE plus RADISH minus RA plus PLUME minus DISH minus POLE leaves MUSEUM.

Crossword Puzzle Solution

"MY LADY"

(Continued from Page 6)

and mules. Soldiers poured into the house, taking what they wanted, until one gentleman—(he was a gentleman even, if he was Yankee. I knows a gentleman when I sees one.)—stopped the soldiers from bothering Old Mistis' things, and put guards at the doors to protect the two ladies. The gentleman's name was Captain Churchill Wilton and he was kin to our folks only he lived up north.

"We was all taken up with Captain Wilton's manners and he was likely looking, too. One night he rode up with a letter from the Yankee general telling the mens not to bother Old Mistis' property; Captain Wilton had ridden forty miles to get that letter. He certainly did take Old Mistis' eye with his good manners.

A Willing Patient

"The next day there was a battle. This time the Yankees used our house for a hospital, and then Old Mistis heard that Captain Wilton had been made Colonel but that he was wounded so he might die. Old Mistis looked queer, then ordered the carriage and she and My Lady drove to the battlefield and brought Captain Wilton to our house and put him on Marse Phil's bed. I sho' was one surprised Nigger to see her do that.

"Captain Wilton was sick a long time It was a long time before he got his head back. at first he didn't know nothing. Then one day Hannah said he smiled at My Lady sitting beside his bed and went to sleep.

"Most of the Yankee soldiers got well and went off but Captain Wilton couldn't walk and he kept staying. There wasn't nobody to read to him but My Lady so she did.

"Hannah told me Colonel Wilton was in love with My Lady but I said it wouldn't do him no good, cause My Lady wasn't going to pay no attention to no Yankee. But that shows you how you can't count on what women is going to do, even quality folks.

"When Colonel Wilton was well, and ready to go, Hannah heard him asking My Lady couldn't he come back to see her later, but she told him No. But Hannah said after he was gone, My Lady cried, but I didn't believe it.

Bit Of Her Mind

"Then the War ended and the Niggers was freed, and we didn't have mules to work with nor nothing to eat nor any money. Our money wasn't no good and Old Mistis took sick and didn't leave her bed no more except to be buried. Just before she died, Old Mistis called me and Hannah and told us to get word somehow to Colonel Wilton to come protect My Lady, that My Lady had been grieving for him since he left.

"When My Lady was left alone, me and Hannah slept in the big house to take care of her. She was sorrowing all the time about being left alone and not knowing what to do.

"One night Colonel Wilton came back. He looked and acted so fine that at first I didn't know who he was. He wanted to know where was My Lady and I said she was at school, I didn't tell him that for a long time she had been teaching little coloured chillun I followed him so he couldn't see me.

"My Lady was sitting on the grass with her face in her hands when he called her name. He asked her to marry him but she said No. They talked a while then she went in the house and began to cry. Colonel Wilton got on his horse to leave but Hannah called him to one side

"Then Hannah spoke a piece of her mind to him. Hannah said he might know how to fight in wars but he didn't know nothing about womens, certainly nothing about My Lady. Hannah told him plenty, cause I was listening. When she finished he give her some money and sent her along to the kitchen. But Hannah watched him.

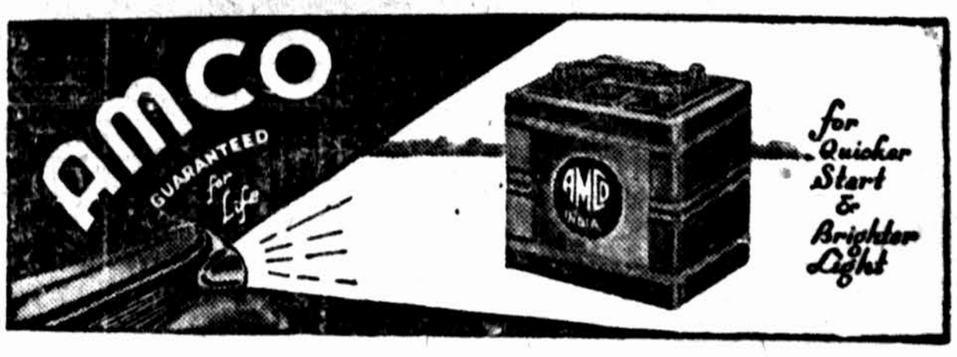
"He found My Lady in the parlour crying and he put his arms around her and protected her and every time she said No, he laughed soft like. They was married the next day.

"It's My Lady's boys is coming to see me and Hannah next month."

(COPYRIGHT.)

A STAGE-HAND suffered from an inconceivable stutter. The kind-hearted management did not want to dismiss him, so they gave him a job high up in the flies, where the minimum of conversation would be necessary.

One day a heavy weight crashed on to the stage during a rehearsal, scattering the actors in every direction and several moments later they heard the stuttered warning from above, "I—I — say, there—I-look out!"



Manufacturers: AMCO LTD., Bombay-Bangalore.
Agents.—BASANT GOKHALE & CO.
194, Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore City.

"The Flaming Hearth"

(Continued from Page 8)

A minute of serene silence was supervened by a knock at the door.

The woman made haste to open it. Entered her husband who had returned home with her nephew.

Fondly did she embrace the child and ask many a question of distant Europe wherefrom he had arrived.

The fire illumined the room, and the family, seated by the hearth, were engaged in a merry conversation.

The wind still continued to rage over the dark forest. Many a tree it felled and like a lunatic at large, screamed with evil delight as it swayed the frantic boughs to and fro. It blew over the garden; it whirled around the flower-beds destroying the tender plants, hurling them to the ground with its ruthless breath.

The sky was overcast.

A heavy downpour blended with the fury without.

A knock at the door! Who could it be? Who dared to tread these forsaken regions at such nocturnal hours? When the wind was raging high and the rain pouring in torrents?

Perhaps it were the spirits of the Dead or the Angels themselves seeking shelter after fleeing from the evil grip of the elements.

The knock continued.....

The husband made hate to open the door. It was a stranger who, with drenched clothing, pale and wan features stood on the threshold.

Silence enveloped the room ... None would ask who the unknown traveller was.

"I observe thou art coming from a long way off and have perhaps lost thy way in the storm," spoke the old man at length as he approached the stranger. "Pray be seated and dry thine wet garments by the fireside. Meanwhile we shall provide thee with food and tea, then a comfortable bed wherein thou may rest and sleep for the night."

"Do please forgive my wild intrusion," was the stranger' reply. "Though I come from afar my way I have not lost, but having heard of the wonderful healing gift, I have come to thee for comfort and solace. My soul is ailing and needs must be nursed. Love and Friendship are unheard-of virtues in the realms where I was wont to live with my erring kinsfolk... That is why I have come here to seek in thee that which I sought, but in vain, to find in others.

"I am coming from a distant country, from where the flowers of the fields have turned into living tongues of fire, scorching the features of all who pass by. A kingdom have I traversed where men have replaced the God of their ancestors with cold silver and gold.

"In age I may still be young but I have seen the grim realities of life. Its pleasures, its sorrows, I have experienced both.

"Who may ye be, stranger?" the old man queried.

"I am man, born of man, for to serve mankind. Weary and footsore did I arrive here, but looking at thine peaceful countenance, new hope fills my heart, new strength and energy surge through my veins.

"I shall not take further advantage of thy generous hopitality, allow me to depart and return to where I came from Long and rugged is the road which I needs must tread and I have but a short while at my disposal. I must make haste to complete the journey.

"But ere I depart, permit me to kiss thy revered hand and bow my head to thee in token of deep respect. And tell me thou who hast weathered every storm in life, thou who in thine old age have attained the acme of all that is good, tell me, what may that be which is essential for the happiness of man?"

Long did the earnest gaze of the old man rest upon the fiery youth who confronted him eager, expectant.

An impulsive feeling drew him to the forlorn stranger. He held him close and, while the passionate youth raised one hand to his warm, trembling lips, the other he gently placed on the bowed head.

There it rested, while two glittering tears like sparkling pearl drops, dimmed his eyes of grey quivered for an instant beneath the eyelashes and lost themselves in the raven locks below.

His lips parted in a blessing too soft to be heard. Then as one inspired and with a light tremor in his gentle voice, he addressed the stranger before him:

"FAITH, LOVE AND PERSEVERANCE" alone my son, are necessary for the happiness of mankind.

The youth raised his head, calm were his features, his eyes steadfast.

"FAITH, LOVE AND PERSEVERANCE:!" he repeated and repeated again. A sigh of relief escaped his bosom.

"Thou hast endowed me with the Elixir which I had but in vain sought for in the past. My wish is fulfilled and I return to resume the high way of life."

The room was still save for the occasional crackle in the hearth. The wind, too, it semed had for a while ceased its crazy frolick and was a breathless spectator to the solemn scene enacted indoors.

His featured were swallowed in the darkness without ...

Loud roared the wind as it whirled over the wooded regions. The storm surged around the lone traveller, impeding his progress. But with head erect, with new hopes entwined and regardless of Nature's mad fury, boldly did he plod the road that seemed quite familiar to him — the road that led to the uncertain future.

The freezing raindrops beat ruthlessly against his flushed face but he did not feel the pain nor the cold. New resolutions urged him onward. He travelled fast along the wet, uneven path—a new being at heart.

"FAITH, LOVE AND PERSEVERANCE" he repeated aloud.

Did he hear aright?

Nay, it was only the wind that had echoed the words. But lo! from every tree-trunk and from all around, surging with the wind, blending with the storm, and from the dark vault of the heavens above mysterious voices shrieked and resounded that thrice-blessed Elixir of Life:

"FAITH, LOVE, PERSEVERANCE"

The hearth was aflame and the sparks flew around in mirthful delight.

The family was seated in the tender glow that spread around like a benediction. The murmur of the homely conversation added to the rustic charm and simplicity prevailing everywhere.

The night was far advanced and the old man weary. The many contending incidents of the day had tired him to excess and he sought the seclusion of his bed-room.

Tired though he was, yet sleep was far away from his eyes. He lay awake on the soft down-bed while his mind reviewed the bygone years of old.

Like a silken, glowing ribbon they rolled on unending, replete with the joys and sorrows of life.

From beneath the ashes of his mouldering past, a blend of bitter-sweet reflections flooded his mind and illumined his kindly features with a smile that had its source in joyous contentment.

The soft murmur of the voices from the adjoining room drifted to where he lay. How pleasant it was to hear the sweet whispers of his beloved ones. How thankful to reflect that beneath the same roof were individuals so very near to him, who would always tend the hearth and the home that had sheltered him for so many years — so many long and unreturning years...

Calm slumbers at length sealed his weary eyes and he slept ...

The tranquillity that spread over his countenance reflected the peace at which he was with his fellowmen and the world at large.....And this was his last dream ... a dream which rolled him into eternal immortality....

(THE END)

WORLD'S TOUGHEST WOOD

Indian Timber Supplants American Hickory For Tool Handles

Manufacturing processes require the use of various types of cutting tools and hammers, and the demand for wooden handles for such tools has increased enormously all over the world.

"We handle the world" was the slogan of a large American manufacturer of hickory handles. The boast was not without justifications, for American hickory and ash had a virtual world monopoly.

Till recently, India used to import large quantities of foreign tool handles every year. Experiments conducted at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, however, revealed that Anogeissus Pendula (kardahi), a small tree found in the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Gwalior, and a few districts bordering Rajputana, is the world's toughest wood, and is ideal for heavy striking handles.

Anogeissus Acuminata (Yon), which has already established a reputation as a strong handle wood (equal to hickory) is found in small quantities in the Orissa States where it is called Phasi, while Anogeissus latifolia (axle-wood or Dhaura) is common in the U.P. Bihar, Orissa, Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces.

"It is gratifying to be able to record" (says a bulletin issued by the Forest Research Institute) "that more than three quarters of the Railway demand for tool handles (the largest demand in the country) is now met by handles made in India from Indian timbers."

GLAMOUR

(Continued from Page 25)

mation and movement, even while she is doing nothing. Because if speech had sex, action would be a typically masculine world.

A man likes a woman who never gets so serious that she forgets to laugh. Because he would rather go out on a battle field than have a serious conversation with a woman. Not because he does not consider her a worth-while adversary in the exchange of serious thought, but because if she is attractive, his mind revolves around her attractions. And if she is unattractive, he would rather debate with a man any day. A man likes a woman who implies she finds his faults as attractive, if not more so, than his virtues. A man likes a woman who, while she seems to be completely absorbed by him, has elevated herself either socially or through personal accomplishment beyond the ordinary.

And—So

A man likes a woman who can make him feel like a hero between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. and a combination Don Juan and Galahad between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. A man likes a woman who is a siren one third of the time, preferably between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m., a home economist between the hours of 6 a.m. and 12 m., and a combination of Mrs. Vincent Astor and Brenda Frazier, between 12 m., and 6 p.m.

Which must be why Elizabeth Browning wrote long ago....

"And sleep and dream of
something we are not,
But would be for your sake."

IF OTHER REMEDIES FAILED

Read why THIS OINTMENT WILL SAVE YOU FROM THE TORTURE OF

PILES

Close collaboration between the medical specialist on the one hand and the pharmaceutical specialist on the other has resulted in the discovery of "Pilicon", the one Pile Ointment that penetrates to the root of the trouble. "Pilicon" contains 27 per cent. Adeps Lanae Anhyd, quickest and surest remedy for internal and external piles. Rs. 2-4 for tube. Postage extra.

IMPORTANT.
In the treatment of Piles, constipation should be avoided at all costs. *Don't* use harsh laxatives. Take "Castophene" tablets or mineral waters.

which, because of its affinity to the natural fat of the skin, is readily absorbed by the affected tissues. "Pilicon" is the

From Saharanpore, J. H. M. writes—"I am glad to say your 'Pilicon' has done far better than any other remedy, over which I spent a lot and got no relief".

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Made by
W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Leeds, England.
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Trial size sent post free on receipt of 2 annas postage stamps.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.
Wadifalia, SURAT.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 5th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

THERE is a German broadcaster who, speaking to "the workers of England," uses the most appalling swear-words in the desire to be matey.

A listener turned him on by mistake.

When she heard Ernest Bevin referred to in language that would turn this paper blue if it were printed, the listener's mother-in-law said: "That is very wrong of the B.B.C."

* * *

A WOMAN went to by a drinking trough for her dog, and the shopkeeper asked her if she would like one that bore the inscription, "For the dog."

"I don't mind at all," she replied. "My husband only drinks beer, and the dog can't read."

* * * *

AN actor entered a tailor's shop and gave an order for a suit. He took home a small pattern of the material and showed it to his son.

"What do you think of it, Tommy?" he asked.

"Not bad," Tommy replied.

"Why, you're looking at the wrong side," added the actor.

"I know I am," the boy replied, "but that's the side I shall have to wear when the suit comes down to me."

* * *

THE irate parent stormed up and down the room before the nervous-looking young man.

"What!" he shouted. "You have the nerve to come to my office to ask for my daughter's hand? I might as well tell you that you could have saved yourself the journey."

The suitor sighed wearily.

"Well, that's all right," he said. "You see, I had another message to deliver in the same building."

"What is it, Johnson, that pervades all space and which nothing solid will keep out?"

Johnson. "The smell of onions, sir."

"Why did that customer leave in such a huff?"

"I haven't the slightest idea, Sir. He just said 'What kind of a hat do you think would suit me' and when I said a soft one off he went."

A YOUNG man whose knowledge of cards was vague was roped in to complete a bridge four.

He committed his first mistake by throwing away a king on a trick already taken by the opponent's ace.

"Good Heavens!" bellowed the young man's partner, "a king doesn't usually beat an ace."

"I know", stammered the beginner, "but I thought I'd let it have a try."

* * *

THEY had enjoyed a meal in the restaurant. When the bill for 11s. 3d. was presented, Brown was horrified to discover he'd come out without money.

Calling the proprietor, he explained the situation, ending up with: "It won't take me long to slip home, and my wife will remain here as security."

"Pardon me," said the proprietor, " but haven't you anything—a ring or a watch —which you can leave as a deposit?"

"Sir," snapped the customer, "are you insinuating that my wife isn't worth 11s. 3d. ?"

The proprietor raised protesting hands.

"Not at all," he murmured, "but I already have a wife."

* * *

THE constable called at a villa and rang the bell. Inside the house the piano - playing ceased and a rather scared-looking young woman appeared at the door and asked: "Yes? What do you want?"

"Well, miss," said the constable, "we've just had a telephone call to say that there's some fellow called Mozart being murdered in this house."

She: "The Professor is absent minded to-night."

He: "Sh—I believe he's working on a scheme to feed elephant with camphor balls."

She: "You don't say! What for?"

He: "To keep moth out of their trunks."

A SCOT applied for a rise, stating that he was thinking of getting married. At the end of the week he found a fairly substantial rise in his pay envelope.

Some time later he met the manager on the stairs.

"I suppose you've settled down to married life now?" asked the manager.

"I'm not married", replied the Scot.

"Not married," echoed the manager, in surprise: "but didn't you apply for a rise because you were thinking of getting married?"

"Oh, aye", came the reply, "but I stopped thinking."

* * *

A MAN returning home in the early hours saw a notice on a factory door. It read: "Please ring the bell for the caretaker.

He gave the bell a terrific pull, nearly dragging it from its socket. Shortly a sleepy face appeared.

"Are you the caretaker?" asked the man.

"Yes," came the reply. "What do you want?"

"I just want to know why the dickens you can't ring the bell yourself."

* * *

"JOHN," said the nervous woman, nudging her husband, "did you hear anything?"

"Yes, dear, it must be burglars."

As he spoke he began to get out of bed.

"Oh, John, do be careful! Don't take any risks. What are you going to do?"

"Lock the bedroom door," was the firm reply.

TWO women were talking in the bus.

"Is your husband musical?" asked one.

"Yes, he plays the accordion," replied the other.

"How nice."

"I'm not so sure. He plays tunes like 'Roll Out the Barrel,' and 'It's a Hap-hap-happy Day' —and he cries all the time."

"But why does he cry when he's playing happy tunes?"

"The accordion pinches his stomach."

* * * *

THE young man, in faultless dress clothes, hurried into the police station early in the evening and placed his suitcase on the counter of the charge-room.

"Hey, what's that " asked the sergeant in charge.

"Oh, just my pyjamas, shaving tackle and what-not," came the cool response. "I'm just off to a party with the boys, and I imagine I'm pretty certain to be along here later on."

* * *

A CHURCH dignitary was asked to preside at the baptism of the latest arrival in the already crowded home of the minister of the parish.

The dignitary gave out for congregational singing one of the paraphrases often used on such occasions in Scotland.

"Let us," he said, "sing from the second verse 'As sparks in close succession rise.' "

To his consternation he noticed that the congregation seemed unable to repress a tendency to giggle.

Afterwards, asking the minister's man what had been wrong, he was told: "Ye see, sir, the minister's name is Sparks, and yonder is his tenth bairn."

She: "What would you say of a man who ate grass."

He: "That he was a sward swallower."

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

PERHAPS the greatest literary enigma of all times is none else than dear old Bill Shakespeare.

His origin as well as his accomplishments have always been in doubt. Books, we are told, have been written to prove that he was a lawyer, a soldier, a sailor, a printer, a poacher of deer, an actor, a stable-boy, a holder of horses in front of the Garrick Theatre. And Masefield says that "it might be urged with as great likelihood, that he became a King, an ancient Roman, a tapster or brothel-keeper."

It has even been suggested—nay, hotly contended—that William Shakespeare was not William Shakespeare at all but that he was, for instance, Francis Bacon. We believe there are Baconian societies in England and elsewhere that are pledged to wrest the crown of immortality from the head of the Bard of Avon, even if it necessitates the digging up of his grave. (Did Shakespeare have these detractors of his in mind when he wrote that grave-diggers scene in Hamlet?)

★

"Shakespeare Is Alive To-day"

I believe P. G. Wodehouse once proved by appropriate quotations, that Strafford's Bill was an ardent golfer. And now comes Dr. B. K. Talookdar who, broadcasting from the A.I.R., held forth the fascinating theory that

"I am certain that, if Shakespeare were alive to-day, he would be writing ardently for the newspapers. Like Priestley, he would have willingly lent his voice to the British Broadcasting Corporation and he would have written even the script for Charlie Chaplin's "The Great Dictator." If you will bring down your volume with me, I hope to convince you that Shakespeare is alive to-day and is writing about the present war with great accuracy and well informed insight."

★

He Reported Hitler's Rise!

One is tempted to quote freely from the evidence that Dr. Talookdar adduces in support of his theory but we will be content with a few quotations.

When Hitler assumed power in Germany, Shakespeare, the shrewd correspondent, defied the Nazi censorship and sent "a grim little piece of reporting from Berlin:—

Man, proud man!
Dressed in a little brief authority
Most ignorant or what he's most assured,
His glassy essence,—like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As make the angels weep, who, with our spleens,
Would all themselves laugh, mortal. (Measure for Measure. ii. 2).

Explaining the reasons for the meek obedience of the German masses under the dictator's heel, Shakespeare cabled:

Thou hast seen a farmer's dog bark at a beggar, and the creature run from the cur? There thou mightest behold the great image of authority, a dog's obeyed in office. (Lear iv. 6).

★

No Appeaser!

Thereafter, Shakespeare kept in touch with events in the totalitarian countries and watched with anxiety the conquest of Abyssinia, the military occupation of the Rhineland, the Anschluss of Austria, and the biting off of Sudetenland. His comment was brief but to the point:

Oh, it is excellent
to have a giant's strength; but
it is tyrannous
to use it like a giant! (Measure for Measure ii. 2).

He was opposed to Chamberlain's policy of peace at all costs. From Munich his report was very caustic:

This peace is nothing, but to rust iron, increase tailors, and breed ballad makers. Let me have war, say I: it exceeds peace, as far as day does night;.....peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy; mulled, deaf, sleepy, insensible; a getter of more bastard children than war is a destroyer of men. (Coriol. iv. 5).

About the fighting qualities of the English his comments were pithy and very much to the point:

Give them great meals of beef, and iron and steel, they will eat like wolves, and fight like devils. (Henry V—iii. 7).

Later, when British forces in the Middle East captured Benghazi and the whole of the African Italian Empire was falling to pieces, Shakespeare's Cairo Cable was distinctly amusing:

If Caesar can hide the sun from us with a blanket, or put the moon in his pocket, we will pay him tribute for light; else, Sir, no more tribute, pray you now. (Cymbeline—iii. 1).

But his remarks about the Italian Navy after the famous battle of Mattapan, when Italian cruisers and destroyers were sunk like paper boats, had an almost pathetic touch:

You sad-fac'd men, people and sons of Rome.
By uproar sever'd, like a flight of fowl
Scatteredly winds and high tempestuous guests. (Tit. And.)

Shakespeare's description of Hitler's last bombastic invective against Britain in March, namely,

A tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. (Macbeth).

must have so infuriated Hitler that he started his Balkan campaign soon after.

And, finally, this was what he spoke while giving the commentary for a Ministry of Information film produced for the American market to show Britain's invincibility:—

This England never did, nor ever shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror....
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them,
Nought shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true. (John V—7).

Roman Hindustani

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once suggested the adoption of the Roman Script for the national language of India, and he even had the invitations for his sister's marriage printed in Roman Hindustani but later he seems to have, lost his enthusiasm for this 'reform.' In his latest contribution on the subject which appears in the symposium, "National Language For India" (Kitabistan, Allahabad, Rs. 2|8|-), he says;

"For the moment let us set aside the question of script, for both scripts (Nagri and Persian) must have full play. We cannot of course insist on everyone learning both the scripts; that would be an intolerable burden for the masses. The State should encourage both scripts and leave the persons concerned or their parents to choose between the two."

Others, however, seem to have got hold of this idea and we hear of a move on the part of some Lucknow intellectuals to publish a Hindustani literary magazine in Roman characters.

Mr. A. G. Shireff, I.C.S., writing in a recent issue of "The Leader", Allahabad, makes a case for the adoption of the Roman script because, according to him,

It is easier to read than Persian,—

It is easier to write than Nagari,—

It is easier to learn and more suitable for typing than either, having fewer signs,—

It is the most universally current script in the world to-day.

★

Basic Urdu Script

Meanwhile, attempts are also being made to simplify the Urdu script and to make it more suitable for typing and lino-composing.

"Naya Adab", the magazine of the progressive Urdu writers, editorially writes that the greatest menace to the preservation and spread of Urdu language is its script which is thoroughly out-of-date and archaic in this age of machinery and speed and has made Urdu the bond-slave of the slow process of litho-printing.

In this connection "Naya Adab" commends the work of Mr. Sajjad Mirza of Hyderabad (Deccan) who has prepared a "Basic Urdu Script" which, it is claimed, will render it possible to prepare Urdu type and lino-type as easily as of any other language.

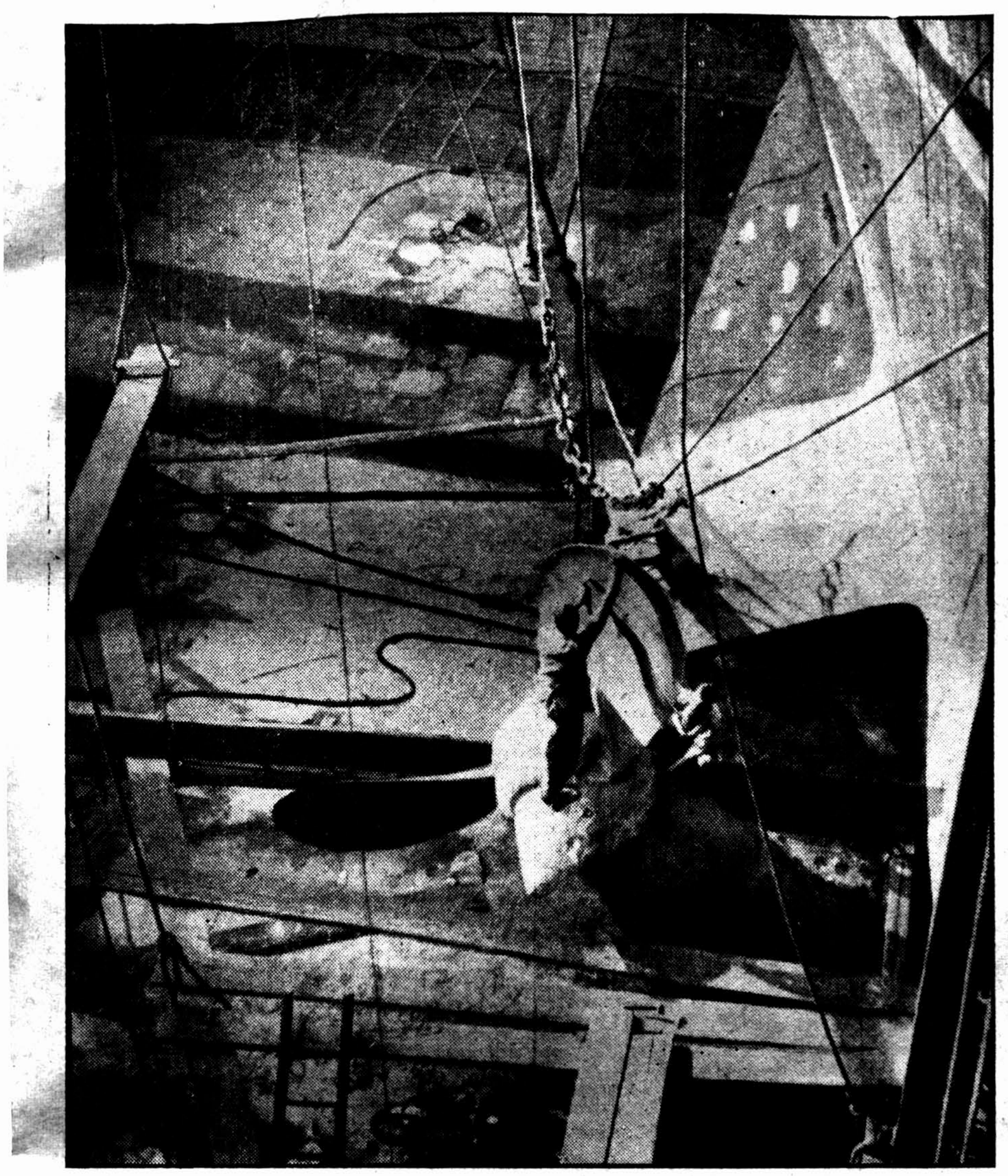
★

Trunk Call To Heaven

Criticizing the lack of telephone facilities during periods of "alert," the Rev. G. Gordon, Vicar of Poling, writes in the London "Times":—

"....I had occasion to telephone about the arrangement (urgent) of divine service in a parish whose incumbent was seriously ill suddenly on Saturday night. I was informed that no call could be put through, although I said it was in the service of Almighty God. The reply was that His name was not on the list of urgent calls."

IN DRY DOCK



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ON PARADE

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HUMAN OSTRICH

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GRINDING SALT

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